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The Bombay Gazette.

[TEN PAGES.]

No. 52,617—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—MONDAY, JULY 21, 1902. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY —PRICE 8 ANNAS.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks. Places of interest Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE
WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.
SATURDAY 2 P.M

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1902.
M.L. MASSILIA	5,093	G. W. Cockman.	26th July
" ARABIA	7,903	J. L. Parfitt	2nd Aug
M.L. ORIENTAL	5,284	F. N. Tillard	9th "
" PERSIA	7,951	W. A. Wheler	16th "
M.L. ARABIA	7,903	J. L. Parfitt	23rd "
" PENINSULAR	5,287	T. Leigh	30th "
M.L. PERSIA	7,951	W. A. Wheler	6th Sept.
" EGYPT	7,912	G. L. Lansborne	13th "
M.L. CALEDONIA	7,558	E. H. Gordon	20th "
" PENINSULAR	5,287	T. Leigh	27th "

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London, passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.
The steamers marked "proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between NOON, and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.
Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay 12th July, 1902.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.,

BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH
THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.
DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	V. Gutman	4,194	1st Oct. 1902
IMPERATOR	C. Androvich.	4,119	1st Nov. 1902.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 660.	Rs. 357-8.	Rs. 165.

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
GISELA	A. Calabrese	4263	25th July
a b MARIA VALERIE	C. Bellen	4235	17th Aug
a NIPPON	Klausberger	6500	25th Oct

a Will call at Fiume.
b Will call at Karachi.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 412-8	Rs. 165.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN A YEAR.

1st Class Rs. 990. 2nd Class Rs. 536-4. Saloon Rs. 618-12.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.
This arrangement will prove of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.
Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 5 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO KOBE, VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
NIPPON	Klausberger	6,500	22nd July.

STEAM TO SHANGHAI, VIA SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
TIROL	Baron Bretfeld	2,771	23rd Aug., 1902

For further particulars, regarding Passages apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent.
Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street.
Bombay. 19th July, 1902.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct or BRINDISI and VENICE
(transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
R. RUBATTINO	4,589	M. Saporiti.	15th Aug., 1902.
Doo. BALDUINO	4,589	E. Dongeri.	15th Sept., 1902.
R. RUBATTINO	4,589	M. Saporiti.	15th Oct., 1902.

And on the 15th of every subsequent month.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets	Rs. 605.	Rs. 357-8.	Rs. 165
Return tickets available 1 year	" 907-8	" 550	

Above fares include the Coal primage of ten per cent.
Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.
Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 890; 2nd Class, Rs. 620. Special Rates for Missionaries, Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa and can break their journey at any port en route.

S. S. RISAGNO, Tons 3,000, from BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at Singapore, on the 17th August, 1902.

F. CROCCO, Agent.
Esplanade Road, No. 27.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East. Contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Route to India and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official Sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office and all Booksellers and Railway Termini.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on FRIDAY, the 25th July, at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on TUESDAY, the 22nd July at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "SIMLA," 1,615 tons, on THURSDAY, the 24th July, at 10 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Lingra, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Bussreh, in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting).

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, MOMBASA, BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY AND NATAL.

S. S. "NEVASA," 2,998 tons, on or about MONDAY, 4th August.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "HENZADA," 2,078 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 24th July.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 19th July, 1902.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged, and best available Berths secured, at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O., and all other Steamers, Free of Charge for Commission.
Latest List of Sailings, Fares, and full information furnished by return of post, on application.
Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.
Every Assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.
Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.
Packages of every description received for despatch as Cargo to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co, London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on Application.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY.
ERNEST SIMONS	5 707	Dupuy-Fromy	31st July, 1902
YARRA	4,255	Charbonnel	28th Aug. 1902.
TONKIN	6,363	Schmitz	25th Sept. 1902.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S. S. "TONKIN," 6,363 tons, Captain Schmitz, to sail on or about 23rd July, 1902.
For further particulars apply to

P. de BURE, Acting Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB BLEND WHISKY.

A FIRST CLASS BRAND AT A MODERATE PRICE.
WELL WORTH A TRIAL.

Of all dealers, or of

ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co. LD., BOMBAY.

SOLE AGENTS.

BRANDIES.

Shipped by T. HINE & Co.,
COGNAC.
(ESTABLISHED 1763.)

T. HINE & Co.'s
V. S. O. P. BRANDY.
(A very superior Old Liqueur Brandy, imported for the first time in India, 40 years old.)
Per dozen Quarts ..... Rs. 120

T. HINE & Co.'s
3 STARS BRANDY.
(Very superior Old Brandy, 21 years old.)
Per dozen Quarts ..... Rs. 62

T. HINE & Co.'s
PALE ONE STAR BRANDY.
(Used at the Principal Clubs and Messes.)
(9 years old.)
Per dozen Quarts ..... Rs. 50

Sole Agents for India :—

CROFT MODY & Co.,
BOMBAY.

Suppliers by the Bottle :—
DENISON & Co.,
HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

REAL HAVANA (CUBA) CIGARS.

	Rs.	a.
Bouquet Elegante, in boxes of 25 ... ... Per box	11	0

CONTINENTAL HAVANA CIGARS.

Bouquets, with rings, 25 in a box ... ... Per box	8	0
Rothschilds Flor Fine, 50 in a box ... ... ,,	10	0
Cubanas, in boxes of 50, with rings, ... ,,	6	0
Queens la Flor d'Sevillana, 50 in a box (Small size, like cigarettes) ... ... ,,	4	0
Vera, Flor Fina Reina Victoria, gold foil and rings, 25 in a box ... ... ,,	6	8
Flor d'Alma Flor Fina Victoria, fina in Silver foil and rings, 25 in a box .. .. ,,	4	0
La Perla, Bouquets, with rings, 50 in a box ... ... ,,	8	0
Mi Reina, Flor Fina Invincibles, with rings, 50 in a box ,,	6	0
Rothschild, 5 inches long, in boxes of 25, of 3 strengths	3	0
Regalia del Principe, in boxes of 100	7	8
Pour la Noblesse, in boxes of 25 with rings...	4	0
Bouquets (La Sirene), 25 do.	4	0
Trabucos Finos 100	9	0

REAL MANILA CIGARS.

Primo de Rivera, in boxes of	25,	with silver foil	... ...	6	8
Favoritas Antonio Lopez	25,	with rings	... ...	5	8
Bouquets ,,	25,	,,	... ...	4	0
Non Plus Ultra ,,	50,	,,	... ...	8	0
Isabelas ,,	50,	,,	... ...	7	0

CAVITE BRAND.

Neuvo Habano Especial	No. 1,	in boxes of	100	... ...	6	0
,, ,, ,,	No. 2,	,,	100	... ...	5	0
,, ,, ,,	No. 3,	,,	100	... ...	4	8

TH. VAFIADIS & Co.

GENERAL TOBACCONISTS.
20, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

THE TWO BEST INDIAN CIGARS IN ASIA ARE BOUQUETS AND LIGHT OF ASIA CIGARS.

A TRIAL WILL CONVINCE YOU OF THIS.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,

MADRAS.

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ESTABLISHED NEARLY HALF A CENTURY

RUBBER AND SURGICAL APPLIANCES.

OUR UP-TO-DATE EDITION FOR 1902. NOW READY, POST FREE.

W. GEORGE, late of Holywell Street, Strand, W.C., will mail post free his up-to-date 1902 ILLUSTRATED and DESCRIPTIVE PRICE LIST of Surgical Appliances, Trusses, Elastic Stockings, Bandages, Belts, and every kind of Rubber Goods of the latest and most Improved principles.

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POONA RACES.

THE
"FLAMMARON" BINOCULAR
is the most perfect BINOCULAR at the price for the RACES. As evidence of its

MARVELLOUS VALUE,
DEFINITION,
WIDE FIELD,
CLEARNESS and
PENETRATING POWER

The following Regiments are using the "FLAMIRION" for Field use :—

Cheshire Regt.	Central India Horse.
Oxford. Lt. Inf.	2nd Lancers H. C.
Shropshire Lt. Inf.	2nd Inf. H. C.
York & Lancaster.	8th Madras Inf.
R. Warwickshire.	S. Waziristan Militia.
S. Lancashire.	7th Bombay Inf.
Berar Vol. Rifles.	25th Bombay Inf.
9th Bombay Inf.	3rd Brahmans.

PRICE :—Rs. 35 Credit. Rs. 32 Cash. Complete with brown leather case, sling and belt fittings.
Special Rates for half dozen, dozen or more.

SOLE AGENTS :

MARCKS & Co., LTD.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

FEVERS! MALARIA!! PLAGUE!!!

DR. CARL'S AGUE SPECIFIC.

(A TRUE VEGETABLE EXTRACT).

TRADE MARK.

A SAFE AND CERTAIN CURE FOR
MALARIA AND INFLUENZA, INTERMITTANT, JUNGLE and BILIOUS FEVERS.

Fevers of all types and at all stages, and a mild attack of Plague.
It is without its equal in persistent and protracted Agues, and a short trial proves its efficacy.
Dr. CARL'S AGUE SPECIFIC promiss all important advantages over other fabrique, that it may be administered when the Fever is on or off and it does not produce any unpleasant symptoms which frequently follow the use of other Fever Remedies.

AS A PREVENTIVE

People residing in such places where there is an epidemic of Plague or in low damp places or frequenting the malarious districts are strongly advised to keep a bottle of Dr. CARL'S AGUE SPECIFIC with them and take a small dose of it every day before going out on duty.
It is quite harmless and can be given to a child with safety.
This remedy has been tried over 25 years with success.
BEWARE OF SPURIOUS IMITATIONS.

PROPRIETORS :

M. T. MADON & CO., CHEMISTS,

24, 26, ABDOOL REHMAN STREET, BOMBAY.
Can be had at Messrs. KEMP & Co., TREACHER & Co., PHILLIPS & Co., and all other respectable Chemists.

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.

WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE : 11, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

THE PREMIUMS

Are so moderate that, at usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,250 may be secured, from the first, for the yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to
AN IMMEDIATE AND CERTAIN BONUS OF 20 TO 25 PER CENT.

ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE

SHOWING THE ANNUAL PREMIUM PAYABLE FOR VARIOUS KINDS OF POLICIES WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birthday.	Whole Life Assurances of Rs. 1,000.		Premiums Limited to			Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1,000.			Age next Birthday
	Whole Life Premiums.		10 years.	15 years.	20 years.	Payable at death, or in			
						15 years.	20 years.	25 years.	
	Rs. a.		Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	21	10	48 8	36 6	30 7	64 5	47 6	37 11	20
21	22	1	49 4	36 14	30 15	64 6	47 8	37 13	21
22	22	9	50 0	37 7	31 7	64 8	47 10	37 15	22
23	23	1	50 12	38 0	31 15	64 9	47 12	38 1	23
24	23	9	51 8	38 10	32 7	64 11	47 14	38 4	24
25	24	2	52 5	39 4	33 0	64 13	48 0	38 7	25
26	24	11	53 2	39 15	33 9	64 15	48 3	38 10	26
27	25	5	54 0	40 10	34 2	65 1	48 6	38 14	27
28	25	15	54 14	41 5	34 12	65 4	48 9	39 2	28
29	26	9	55 13	42 1	35 6	65 7	48 12	39 6	29
30	27	4	56 13	42 13	36 0	65 10	49 0	39 11	30
31	27	15	57 13	43 10	36 11	65 13	49 4	40 0	31
32	28	11	58 14	44 7	37 6	66 0	49 8	40 6	32
33	29	8	59 15	45 4	38 2	66 4	49 13	40 12	33
34	30	6	61 1	46 2	38 15	66 8	50 2	41 3	34
35	31	5	62 4	47 1	39 12	66 13	50 8	41 10	35
36	32	5	63 8	48 0	40 10	67 2	50 14	42 2	36
37	33	5	64 12	49 0	41 9	67 8	51 5	42 11	37
38	34	6	66 1	50 1	42 8	67 14	51 13	43 5	38
39	35	8	67 6	51 3	43 8	68 4	52 5	43 15	39
40	36	11	68 12	52 5	44 9	68 11	52 14	44 10	40
41	38	0	70 3	53 8	45 11	69 3	53 8	45 6	41
42	39	6	71 11	54 12	46 14	69 12	54 3	46 4	42
43	40	13	73 4	56 1	48 2	70 6	55 0	47 3	43
44	42	5	74 13	57 6	49 7	71 0	55 14	48 4	44
45	43	14	76 7	58 12	50 13	71 11	56 13	49 6	45

A PERSON OF 30 may secure Rs. 1,000 at Death by a yearly payment of Rs. 27-4 during life. This Premium would generally elsewhere secure Rs. 900 only instead of Rs. 1,000.
OR, if unwilling to burden himself with payments during his whole life, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 by twenty yearly payments of Rs. 36, being thus free of Premiums before age 50; this premium being about the same as most Offices require during the whole term of life.
OR, if preferring to make provision for his old age or for his family in case of death, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 payable at age 55 or death by yearly payments of Rs. 39-11.

TO PROFESSIONAL MEN AND OTHERS

Whose income is dependent upon health, the Limited Payment System or Endowments Assurance is specially recommended.

E. F. ALLUM, General Manager.

NEWSPAPER SUPPLY AGENCY,

19, HORNBY ROAD.

THIS AGENCY SUPPLIES THE
BOMBAY DAILY PAPERS
FOR PERUSAL IN THE
MORNING AND NOON
AT MODERATE MONTHLY SUBSCRIPTION
ALSO
HOME-PAPERS AND MAGAZINES
Mofussil Residents are also supplied with Papers
FOR TERMS APPLY TO
VINCENT AND COMPANY.

SOUTH AFRICA, 1899-1902.

MENTIONED IN DESPATCHES;

Being a Complete List of Officers and Men of the Army and Navy mentioned in Despatches (with details of act for which mentioned; where such has been Gazetted); together with a List of those awarded the Victoria Cross (with details), Conspicuous Service Cross, Distinguished Service Order, and Distinguished Conduct Medals; and of Nursing Sisters who have been awarded the Royal Red Cross.

Also List of all Honours and Special Promotion in the Army and Navy Gazetted up to May 6, 1902.

PRICE ONE SHILLING.
By Post 1-2.

THE ARMY & NAVY GAZETTE,
3, YORK STREET, COVENT GARDEN,
LONDON, W. C.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

BOMBAY CLUB.

THE HALF YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Club will be held in the Club House on WEDNESDAY, 23th August, 1902, at 9-30 P.M.

W. BAXTER,
Hon. Secretary.

NOTICE.

BABU KISHUN CHUND, Managing Director of the well-known GANESH FLOUR MILLS Co., Ltd., Delhi, will be in Bombay between MONDAY, the 21st, and FRIDAY, the 25th Instant, and can be seen after 4 P.M. every day at the firm of Messrs. PARAS RAM BHAGWAN DAS, Marwari Bazar, Bombay, on business relation.

DELHI CORONATION DURBAR.

WE, the UNDERSIGNED, REQUEST that THOSE GUESTS who have RECEIVED INVITATIONS from Government to the BOMBAY PROVINCIAL CAMP, at DELHI, WILL KINDLY COMMUNICATE WITH US, REGARDING THEIR REQUIREMENTS, as we have undertaken the Management of the Camp.

Very early intimation should be given.

McCAUSLAND & CO.

1, Dalal Street, Fort, Bombay.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

DEBENTURE LOAN, 1902.

WITH the sanction of the Government of India and under the provisions of Sections 32-42 of the Bombay Port Trust Act, 1879, and of Section 2 of Act I of 1883, and of Act I of 1899, the Trustees of the Port of Bombay invite tenders for Port Trust Debentures to the extent in the aggregate of Rs. 15½ Lakhs.

The Trustees reserve to themselves the right of refusing Tenders if they consider the rates offered to be too low, but, subject to this reservation, allotments will be made in full to the highest Tenderers, and rateably to the Tenderers offering the lowest rate accepted by the Trustees.

These Debentures will be issued for sums of Rs. 500 or multiples of Rs. 500, as may be required; they will be repayable to holder in thirty years, and will bear interest at 4 per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly.

2 per cent. of the amount tendered must be deposited on application, and the balance on or before MONDAY, 1st September, 1902. Interest will accrue from the date of payment.

The deposit of 2 per cent. will be returned if no allotment is made, and it will be forfeited if an allotment is not fully taken up on the last date named.

Tenders will be received by the Secretary, Port Trust, up to one o'clock P.M. (gun fire), on MONDAY, 21st July, 1902, and they will thereafter be opened in the presence of the Chairman of the Port Trust.

Printed forms of Tender can be obtained on application to the Secretary, Port Trust, at whose Office a form of the debenture to be issued can be seen.

Under Clause 41 of the Port Trust Act 1879, the interest on these Debentures will form a charge on the Trustees' revenue PRIOR to the charge of interest on any portion of the Trustees debt to Government which may, from time to time, be owing.

By Order of the Trustees.

H. E. HART,
Secretary.

Bombay, 20th June, 1902.

THE BERNDORF METAL WORKS,

OF ARTHUR KRUPP, Berndorf, in Austria,

by this present take liberty to bring again their

GERMAN SILVER SHEET AND WIRE

under the notice of Merchants and Consumers in India.

IT is now more than 25 years since the BERNDORF GERMAN SILVER WARE was first introduced to the Indian Markets, and it has since stood the test for high quality, whilst Dealers and Metal Workers alike appreciate its never varying uniform, outturn and high reliability.

The Proprietor of the Berndorf Works kindly asks intending buyers when ordering AUSTRIAN MAKE to stipulate for

BERNDORF MANUFACTURE

as substitutes are being offered.

At the same time the attention of Indentors is directed to the Berndorf special

TRADE MARK FOR INDIA, THE "PALMTREE,"

as per annexed sketch which registered mark may be struck on each Sheet or Wire Ticket IN ADDITION to any other stamp (such as the Queen's Head) or name, which Indentors may desire, but they should beware of

Orders can only be accepted through Houses domiciled in Europe according to long established custom.

Berndorf, in Austria, December 1901.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

DEBENTURE LOANS.

12 LAKHS BEARING INTEREST AT 4 PER CENT.

WITH the Sanction of the Government of India, the Acting Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, is prepared to receive up to 12 Noon, Bombay Time, of MONDAY, the 11th August, 1902, SEPARATE sealed Tenders for the following two LOANS bearing interest at 4 per cent. per annum :—

1. Rs. 4 lakhs being the 3rd instalment of the Loan of 24 lakhs for Sewerage and Water Works repayable on 1st June, 1943.
2. Rs. 8 lakhs being the balance of the 2nd instalment of the Plague Loan of Rs. 20 lakhs, repayable on 1st May, 1920.

Total...Rs. 12 lakhs.

Further particulars as to the Form of Tender, amount of deposit, date of payment of accepted Tender, amounts, etc. can be obtained on application to the Chief Accountant, Bombay Municipality.

It is not the intention of this Municipality to raise any further Loans this year.

W. D. SHEPPARD,
Act. Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay,
Municipal Commissioner's Office, Bombay, 12th July, 1902.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the matter of the BOMBAY BURMAH TRADING CORPORATION, LIMITED, duly registered under the Indian Companies Act, 1882,

and

In the matter of the Indian Companies (Memorandum of Association) Act, 1895.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a PETITION was, on the 7th day of July 1902, PRESENTED to His Majesty's High Court of Judicature at Bombay, by the above-named Company, TO CONFIRM the ALTERATIONS of the COMPANY'S OBJECTS proposed to be effected by the special resolution, duly passed at an Extraordinary General Meeting of the said Company, held on the 29th day of May 1902, and duly confirmed at an Extraordinary General Meeting of the said Company, held on the 19th day of June 1902, and which resolution runs as follows:—

RESOLUTION No. 1.—That clause 3 of the Memorandum of Association of the Corporation be deleted, and the following clause substituted therefor :—

"3. The objects for which the Company is established are :—

By and through the means of Messrs. Wallace & Company, of Bombay, Merchants, who shall at their option be the Perpetual Secretaries, Treasurers, and Managers of the Company, of whatever member or members that firm may for the time being consist, or by or through the means of other the Secretaries, Treasurers, and Managers for the time being, to carry on trade and business with and at Burmah and the rest of India and the East, and in particular to buy, sell, get, produce, prepare for Market, manufacture, import, export, and deal in any part of the world in timber, oil minerals, and other produce of Burmah, India and the East, and to purchase, construct, take on lease or otherwise acquire and to work, develop, plant or otherwise turn to account land, mines, mills, manufactories, buildings, easements, ships and boats, concessions, businesses, and property and rights of all kinds, and to sell, out all or any such objects either on account of the Company itself or on commission or otherwise on behalf of any person or association of persons or Company, and to enter into any arrangement for sharing profits, joint adventure or co-operation or partnership with and to assist any person, partnership or Company carrying on or engaged in or about to carry on or engage in any business or transaction which this Company is authorised to carry on or engage in, or any business or transaction capable of being conducted so as directly or indirectly to benefit this Company, and to take or otherwise acquire and hold shares or stock in or securities of and to form and establish any such Company or partnership or business, and to sell, improve, manage, develop, exchange, lease, mortgage, charge, dispose of, turn to account, or otherwise deal with all or any of the property and rights of the Company for the time being, and to do all such other things as are incidental or conducive to the attainment of the above objects."

AND NOTICE is further GIVEN that the said PETITION is directed to be heard on THURSDAY, the 11th day of September, 1902; and that any person interested in the said Company, whether as Member, Creditor, or otherwise, desirous to oppose the making of an order for the confirmation of the said alterations of the Company's objects under the above Act, should APPEAR at the time of hearing by himself or his counsel for the purpose; and that a copy of the said Petition will be furnished to any such person requiring the same by the undersigned, the Company's Solicitors, on payment of the usual charges for the same.

CRAIGIE, LYNCH AND OWEN,
Petitioners' Attorneys.

Dated, this 10th day of July, 1902.

CHEAP HARNESS FOR THE MONSOON.—Single Horse or Pony Brown Leather Harness, Rs. 32-8 and 60. Single Horse or Pony Patent Leather Harness, Rs. 37-8 and 75. Pair Horse or Pony Brown Leather Harness, Rs. 70 and Rs 125. Pair Horse or Pony Patent Leather Harness, Rs. 90.—SUTOR & Co., Retail Agents THE WESTERN INDIA ARMY BOOT & EQUIPMENT FACTORY, Hornby Road, Bombay.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this column)

RATES.—(Cash only.) Three lines, per insertion, One Rupee, Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

FACSIMILE CORONATION SPOON used at the anointing. In Hall-marked Sterling Silver gilt, Rs. 10 each. Orders are now being registered by MARCKS & Co., Ld., Bombay, where a Specimen Spoon can be seen.

G'S LINIMENT.—An Infallible Remedy for the cure of Mange, Malabar Itch, and other Skin Diseases in Horses, Dogs and Cattle. Per bottle, Re. 1-8.—THOMSON & TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road.

THE DURBAR AT DELHI.—Large Stocks of TENTS on hand ready for immediate delivery. Address the PROPRIETOR, THE WESTERN INDIA ARMY BOOT & EQUIPMENT FACTORY, Bombay.

GLORIA CYCLES.—Model Riche fitted with ball bearing free wheel and Bowden Triumph pattern brake, a perfect mount. The GLORIA, with latest improvements, price Rs. 220 nett cash. Accessories included. Sole Agents, W. H. THORNS & Co., Tamarind Lane.

SALESMEN WANTED, big Salary or Commission paid to SELL our GOODS, by sample-sell on sight, wholesale or retail. Address, enclosing 2½ d. for postage, CAN-DEX MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Buffalo, N. Y., United States, America.

SINGER has always come first in every contest of Sewing Machines, and has carried the palm. People acknowledge every day that they are the best and the most durable, and thousands buy daily from our 110, Branches in India.

IXL DURRIES in fast colors with and without borders. New Patterns now ready. Free on application to WM. S. MARRIOTT, The Tent Factory, Cawnpore.

JUST LANDED.—A very fine Selection of best AMERICAN PLATED WARE by Reed and Barton, consisting of Ice Pitchers, Tea and Coffee Sets, Centre Pieces, Vases, etc—M. BRESLAUER & Co, 9 Church Gate Street, Bombay.

CHILDREN'S BOOTS and SHOES.—Prices from Rs. 1-8 and 2-8, according to size. Sterling value, inspection invited.—SUTOR & Co., Retail Agents, THE WESTERN INDIA ARMY BOOT & EQUIPMENT FACTORY, Hornby Road, Bombay.

FRESH PREPARED CRUSHED HORSE-FOOD.—Unrivalled in the Bazar for price and quality at Rs. 4-12, per cwt, and Rs. 24 per candy. A trial order will prove the recommendation. Free delivery in Bombay.—GRAM AND BARLEY STORES, Lower Colaba.

MEMORIALS and STATUARY in MARBLE and GRANITE, MURAL TABLETS in GRANITE, MARBLE and BRASS, executed or imported by E. DUCKETT & Co., East Street, Poona, India. PAY WHEN SATISFIED.

MONSOON BOOTS.—Black or Tan Grain Hide MONSOON BOOTS, Leather lined throughout Rs. 4-14. Satisfaction Guaranted. SUTOR and Co., (Retail Agents) THE WESTERN INDIA ARMY BOOT and EQUIPMENT FACTORY, Hornby Road, (Opposite John Roberts and Co.,) Bombay.

MANGALORE TILES of Morgan & Son Alvares & Co, and other Manufacturers, For rates, &c., Apply STEFFENAUER & Co., 5, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

ELECTRO PLATING in Silver, Nickel, Gold, and Bronze, of finest finish and most durable quality, undertaken by THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC COMPANY, Electro Platers in ordinary to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay.

CORONATION PORTRAITS.—RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS, Art Photographers of Bombay, have resumed taking CORONATION PORTRAITS at the special Reduced Prices i.e. 3 Copies, Cabinet Size Portraits, for Rs. 10, during this month.

SWIFT CYCLES.—The Spring Frame Swift is a most luxurious model, suitable for all who suffer from the effects of Vibration. Catalogue containing patterns to choose from.—W. H. THORNS & Co., Tamarind Lane, Bombay

BOMBAY GAZETTE BI-WEEKLY edition.—Issued on Wednesday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly Rs. 6; Quarterly Rs. 3 to Subscribers in Bombay, Rs. 15 to the Mofussil.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOW FLAKE OIL, 150° sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., at Rs. 5-3-2 per case, at Bombay; and by Mr. J. C. Bhut, at Rs. 5-7-2 per case, at Bandora.

DEVOE'S IMPERIAL BRILLIANT OIL.—A FINE GRADE OF AMERICAN KEROSINE OIL, 125° Fire Test. Imported by STANDARD OIL CO. of New York. Sold at their Godown, Mazagaon, at Rs. 3-9-2 per case.

WE will SEND STAMPED PICTURE POST-CARDS to any one who sends us gratis old Postage Stamps of every value for a CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL. Our best thanks in anticipation. DOCTOR EMILIE Von MAYERSBACH, PRESIDENT, VOLOSCA, ISTRIA, AUSTRIA.

TO LIBRARIES.—NOVELS of the latest Colonial Libraries' Series, slightly soiled, to be SOLD at 8 annas each. Apply "Q." care of "Bombay Gazette."

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the short. est notice. Engraving, Copper-plate Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates apply to SUPERINTENDENT "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

TO BE LET.—For the season, "ROZARIO COTTAGE," a furnished BUNGALOW, at Matheran. Also TO LET, a BUNGALOW at Malabar Hill, Narayen Dabholkar Road, near the Sea-Shore. Apply to JAFERBHAI MOOKHI CASSAMBHAI, Manager, H. H. the AGA KHAN'S Estate, Oomer Kari, Jail Road, Bombay.

BACK NUMBERS of THE BOMBAY GAZETTE Daily, the Weekly, and the Weekly Mail Edition, when available, are supplied on the following terms :—Seven days from date of issue, 4 annas; 8 to 30 days from date of issue, 8 annas; 30 days to one year, 1 rupee; from one year to two years, Rs. 2; two to three years, Rs. 3; and of older dates than three years, Rs. 5 per copy, according to numbers available. Reference charge one rupee.

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette," Office.

TAMARIND COUGH BALSAM.—A safe, speedy and efficacious remedy for Cough, Colds, Hoarseness, Bronchitis, &c., &c., Re. 1 Per Bottle. Prepared only by THOMSON & TAYLOR, CHEMISTS.—35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, PUBLISHED Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription Rs. 15 per year, free of Postage. English Subscription, Rs. 15 per year including Postage.

OLIVER & CO., WATCHMAKERS and MUSICAL DEPOT, High Class Standard Watches in all sizes, for Ladies and Gentlemen. Received English Watches by J. W. BENSON, LONDON, in open faced Silver cases, Rs. 50 and Rs. 60. Celestinas, Phoenix, Intona, Arions, and Hand Organs of every description Repaired and Tuned. Musical boxes of every description Thoroughly Overhauled, Repaired, Cleaned and Old Barrels and Old Combs renewed. Pianos, Orchestrion, Harmoniums put in Thorough repair and Overhauled by Experienced and Trained workmen. All Repairs are well and carefully examined before doing. Nothing Repaire undertaken in all Branches A Trained Watchmaker has been specially engaged from P. Orr and Sons, Ld., Watchmakers, MADRAS. No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

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LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in Verse after the manner of various other great Poets by W. H. PRICE. Re 1, Postage Annas 4. To be had at this Office.

WANTED all to know that cure in most obstinate cases of HYDROCELE and ASHTHMA guaranteed. Instant relief, perfect and final cure, absolutely harmless. No inconvenience. Thousands cured. Sold Rs. 5 for each. DIABETES and ACIDITY speedily cured whatever be the state. Never return. Numerous stubborn cases successfully cured. Re. 3 per bottle of each. PILES of all forms disappear magically by the use of our wonderful specific. No salve nor purge. Prompt and positive. Bottle Rs. 2. FEMALES' FRIEND—A safe and reliable remedy for all female disorders and irregularities. Rs. 3. Correspondence held strictly private. Testimonials and Lists sent free. Apply to P. G. MUKHERJI, MANAGER, V. C. Works Rangpur, Bengal.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 21st instant, at 2 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white and colored piece-goods and the following :—

The property of a gentleman consisting of drawing room suit of sofas, and chairs, dressing, washband and writing tables, book and hat stands, easy and light chairs, cupboards, almirs, iron bedsteads.

1 clock by James McCabe Royal Exchange, London.
1 Studio camera, 10 by 8 with studio stool.
1 Martini-Henry Rifle, 4-10 bore in case and 1 family medicine chest.
15 dozens Crytics caps of London.
1 Clubb's iron safe, 36 by 20 by 20 inches on stand.

AT 2 P. M.

Several Lady's and Gent's bicycles by different makers.
1 light rubber tyred victoria.
2 strong built French-polished office shigram.
1 strong built glass fronted brougham.
1 second hand landau.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

SALE OF VALUABLE PEARLS.

On WEDNESDAY, the 23rd instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Abdoolabhai Esmaljee Motiwalla—

Parcel No. 312.—1 bundle round pearls, 277 beads, about 152 chows.
Parcel No. 313.—7 bundles seed pearls, about 115 chows.
Parcel No. 325.—12 bundles fine undrilled pearls, 13079 beads, about 300 chows.
Parcel No. 326.—12 bundles fine undrilled pearls, 13125 beads, about 300 chows.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

On SUNDAY, the 27th instant, a 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 4, Elphinstone Chawl, near the B. B. & C. I. R. Elphinstone Road Station, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood household furniture, drawing room suit of sofas and chairs, cabinets, sideboard, platedware, crockery and glassware, nearly new, hand sewing machine, Army and Navy Carpenters' Lathe, American Stove, large size organ by Soundy, square piano by Richard Lemp, lady's and gent's bicycles, iron safe, lamps, table ornaments, carpets, etc., the property of T. WILLIAMS, Esq.

The property will be on view, 4 days before the sale.

On TUESDAY, the 29th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 66, Meadow Street, Fort, next to Messrs. Morenas and Co., the valuable and handsome French polished black wood and teakwood household furniture, platedware, crockery and glassware, cottage piano, oil paintings and oleographs, Singer's hand sewing machine, table ornaments, carpets, lamps, carpenters tools, etc., the property of W. MICHAEL, Esq., proceeded up country.

The property will be on view, 4 days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, 21st July, 1902.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF MACHINERY.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 21st instant, at 3 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at Poona Gully, next to Victoria Hotel, opposite the Lal Darvaja, Prince's Dock, in the jetha of Messrs. Dadabhoy & Co., by order of Mr. Bhoolabhoy Soorchand, and on account and risk of Soondersidas Cursondas Valubhdas—

42 cases machinery, consisting of crushing and fibre-extracting machine, coir fibre spinning machines, for spinning coarse yarns, hydraulic packing press, combined vertical engine, improved coir wire cabling machine &c.

A deposit of 25 per cent, will be required at the time of sale,

AUCTION SALE OF 51 BALES SOOSI AND CHECK CLOTH.

On WEDNESDAY, the 23rd instant, at 2 P. M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction at Mooljee Jaitha Market by order of the Presidency Mills Co., Ld., and on account and risk of A. Hajee Esmail.

16 Bales each 60 pieces Soosi cloth No. 018,
16 Do. do. do. „ 25.
3 Do. do. check cloth „ 104.
8 Do. do. do. „ 402.

And on account and risk of Vadilal Mooljbhoy.
3 bales each 60 pieces check cloth No. 901.
5 Do. do. do. „ 104.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale

On SATURDAY, the 26th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Apollo Street, Fort, above Messrs. James Pearse and Co., valuable and handsome teakand blackwood French-polished household furniture, glass, crockery and platedware, table and hanging lamps, rich table ornaments, glass door almyrae, Brussel and Persian carpets, China and Japanese flower vases, one sweet-toned mahogany cottage pianoforte by Soundy and Co., one lady and one gent's bycicle, sewing machine by Singer and Co., &c., &c., the property of a gentleman proceeded home,

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 21st July, 1902.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

ON THURSDAY, the 24th instant, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale, at their Rooms, of a quantity of piece-goods, as well as other sundry goods, &c.

A quantity of piece-goods, such as shirtings, jaconets, dhooties, etc. etc.

1 case gold Brocades.
10 bales grey printers.
7 cases silk bordered dhooties,
On account of the concerned—
4 cases colored twist drills.
24 cases white jaconets.
2 cases woollen venetians.
2 cases W. Mull.
2 cases W. Nainsooks.
R G 13—3 cases grindstones fittings, dresser, trough, &c.
On account of the underwriters—
5 bags coffee.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED GOODS, SWEEPINGS, &c., &c., at the G. I. P. Railway Wari Bunder Goods Depot,

In accordance with Sections 55 and 56, of Railway Act IX of 1890, under instructions fom the G. I. P. Railway Company, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 31st instant, at 2 p.m., at the Wari Bunder Goods Depot :—

A quantity of unclaimed goods, grain in bags, jagree, Moha flowers, cigars, boxes of ghee, tilly in bags, cotton picking, grain sweepings, waste papers, cotton in bales, and other miscellaneous articles.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 21st July, 1902.

GRAND COMPETITION OF PRIZES.

PRIZE TICKETS will be given FREE of cost only
UP TO THE 13TH SEPTEMBER 1902,
AND
THE DRAWING WILL BE HELD ON THE 20TH SEPTEMBER 1902.
ON THE
"ART UNION PRINCIPLE"
In the presence of Representatives of Local Newspapers and the Public to witness the bonafide Drawing.

Rs. 5,000
DIVIDED INTO 523 CASH PRIZES.

The manufacturers to further extend the popularity of their specialities in this country will give Rs. 5,000 in cash to the purchasers

— OF A —
SILVER OPEN-FACE LADY'S KEY-LESS WRIST WATCH, 12 LINED,
— OR A —
GENT'S SILVER WATCH, 16 LINED, RS. 8.
WITH 5 YEAR'S GUARANTEE.
These watches are well-finished and WELL WORTH THE MONEY
— OR AN —
ENGLISH-MADE TIME-PIECE, Rs. 3-8.

We highly recommend this time-piece. There is nothing in the market to compare with this world-renowned Time-piece, for which we give a guarantee for 5 years, that during this period we undertake to put right, free of charge, all minor accidents, including, breakage of mainsprings, and oil etc.,

— OR A —
Set of DIAMOND JUBILEE STUDS with Solitaires, Rs. 2-8,
— OR A —
DIAMOND JUBILEE CHAIN, Rs. 2.

PRIZES.				Rs.
1 Prize	...	...	...	1,000
1 Do.	...	...	...	500
1 Do.	...	...	...	250
2 Prizes Rs.	125	each	...	250
2 Do. „	100	„	...	200
2 Do. „	75	„	...	150
4 Do. „	50	„	...	200
10 Do. „	25	„	...	250
100 Do. „	10	„	...	1,000
200 Do. „	5	„	...	1,000
200 Do. „	1	„	...	200
523 Prizes			Total ...	5,000

N.B.—Out-station orders promptly and carefully attended to on V.-P. P. system only.

C. ARDESHER & Co.
SOLE AGENTS,
Art Jewellers and Watch Manufacturers,
18, Dhurrumtollah Street, CALCUTTA.

WM. HUTCHINSON & Co. East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency business, 1 Trafalgar Building, Charing Cross, London.

INSURANCES.

GRESHAM LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, LIMITED.

ASSETS EXCEED .....Rs. 11,51,60,000
ANNUAL INCOME EXCEEDS...Rs. 1,94,80,000

This Old Established Society grants Policies with Capitalised Profits at the following LOW RATES of premiums :—

Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at Death only.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at Death, 20 limited payments.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 55 or Death if it occurs sooner.	
Age next Birthday.	Yearly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Yearly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Yearly premium
	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
25	143 1 0	25	197 8 0	25	198 7 0
30	156 6 0	30	209 8 0	30	222 10 0
35	172 11 0	35	224 10 0	35	239 0 0
40	195 9 0	40	242 15 0	40	264 15 0

Rates for other ages and under other systems will be supplied on application.

Intending insurers are invited to apply for the Society's new Prospectus before Assuring elsewhere.

Applications for Agencies from Gentlemen of influence throughout the country will receive every attention.

CHIEF AGENTS :—

CROFT, MODY & CO.,
BANK STREET, BOMBAY.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

CHIEF OFFICES :—64, Princes Street, Edinburgh

ESTABLISHED 1809.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £ 2,750,000 of which £687,500 paid up.
ACCUMULATED LIFE FUNDS £ 12,000,000.

ENDOWMENT AND WHOLE TERM POLICIES ISSUED AT MODERATE RATES.

QUINQUENNIAL DIVISION of PROFITS.

AT the LAST DIVISION of PROFITS a BONUS of £ 1-8-0 per cent. was declared. The next Division of Profits will be made as at 31st December, 1905.

For Prospectuses and necessary forms please apply to

MESSRS. KING KING & Co.,
Agents and Secretaries,
NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE INSURANCE CO.
Standard Buildings, Bombay.

Guarantees Against Embezzlement.

INDIAN GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.

HEAD OFFICE, ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.

THE Association provides Security for the Intromission and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to

R. PATERSON BROWN,
Secretary.

BANKS.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—CALCUTTA.

BRANCHES :

Bombay, Karachi, Lahore, London, Madras, Rangoon and Rawal Pindi.

Sub-Branches :—Murree—(April to October) and Amritsar

CAPITAL PAID-UP, Rs. 42,90,800.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ARE AS UNDER-

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for home remittances 4 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS—
9 to 12 months, per cent. per annum.
2 years at 5½ „ „

Special rates are given for SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS which can be learnt on application.

Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received into the Bank's PRUDENTIAL FUND, bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

Cheques, Bills, Hoondees on Stations where the Bank has Branches and Currency Notes of any circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above Interest Deposit Accounts

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened with sums of Rs. 50, and upwards and receive 2 PER CENT. per annum upon the daily balances,

Apply for Rules to Head Office or Branches,

W. MOIR,
Manager.

Bombay, 1st February 1902.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL.....£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,125,000
PAID UP CAPITAL.....£562,5000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.....£562,500

HEAD OFFICE :
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, KURRACHEE, COLOMBO, KANOY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONG-KONG and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms :—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if no sum under Rs 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JOHN K. MOIR,
Manager.

2, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... Yens 34,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... „ 18,000,000
RESERVE FUND ..... „ 8,710,000

HEAD OFFICE :—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :

Tokio, Kobe, Nagasaki, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii, Peking, Shanghai, Hongkong, Tientsin and Newchang.

BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK
The UNION BANK of LONDON, AND THE PARR'S BANK, LIMITED
BOMBAY BRANCH.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

K. MATSUO,
Manager,
Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANKS.

BANK OF CALCUTTA, LIMITED.

CAPITAL.

Subscribed.....Rs. 15,00,000
Reserve Fund ..... „ 13,00,000
Uncalled Capital ..... „ 5,00,000

DIRECTORS.

MR. D. YULE, Messrs. Andrew Yule & Co,
„ R. J. D. THOMAS, Messrs. J. Thomas & Co.
„ N. A. McLEOD, Messrs. McLeod & Co.
„ D. KING.

CREDITS granted on approved Security and every description of banking business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and 2 per cent. per annum allowed on the daily balance.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at the following rates of interest :—

	Per cent. per Annum
For 2 Years	5½
„ 1 Year	5
„ 6 Months	4½
„ 3 Months	4

The Bank offers special facilities and advice to Constituents as to the purchase and sale of all Indian Securities, particularly the Shares and Debenture Stocks of Jute, Cotton, Tea, and Miscellaneous Industrial Concerns.

The Bank is prepared to guarantee the principle and interest of Debentures on its approved list on terms which may be ascertained on application. Absentee shareholders' and investors' interests carefully watched.

Orders executed on the London Stock Exchange through London Branch.

For further information apply to—

D. KING,
Agent.

Calcutta, 15th July 1901.

LONDON BRANCH :
19, GREAT WINCHESTER STREET E. C.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.....$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund .....$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund .....$ 42,50,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors .....$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG :

J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager.

London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.,

LONDON COMMITTEE.

WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt).
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq., (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.

SIR EWEN CAMERON, K.C.M.G. } Managers.
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BRANCHES AND AGENCIES'

LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

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BOMBAY AGENCY

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Re. 1, half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for 12 months at 4 per cent per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

W. ADAMS ORAM,
Acting Agent.

7, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £4,00,000

HEAD OFFICE :
37 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES :

Calcutta,	Delhi,	Cawnpore,	Kandy,
Lahore,	Bombay,	Colombo,	Tuticorin.
Amritsar,	Madras,	Mandalay,	Zanzibar.
Kurrachee,	Rangoon,	Newera Elya,	Mombassa.
Steamer Point,	Aden.		

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected,

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the B

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, JULY 18.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	£95 3-4	=	— 3-16
2 per cent. Rentes	£101 3-4	=	— 1-4
2½ per cent. Sterling Loan	£109	=	unchanged
2½ per cent. Govt. Securities	£95	=	do.
Bar Silver in London	24 5-16	=	— 1-16
Do. 2 months hence	24 1-4	=	— 1-16
Do. New York	52 3-4	=	— 1-8
Exchange on London at Paris,	25·15 1-2	=	unchanged.
Berlin Cheques on London	20·48 1-4	=	plus 1-4
Do. New York	4·27 7-8	=	unchanged.
Discount, Bank of England, 3 per cent.		=	do.
Short London Bills 2 1-2		=	do.
Indian Bank Bills 2 5-8		=	do.
3 months Fine Trade Bills 2 7-8		=	do.
6 Do. Do. 3 1-8		=	do.
Interest, day to day loans 2 3-8		=	do.
Do. 7 day market loans 2 1-4		=	do.

Shipping Arrival, Alippo.

Specie Shipments.—

Silver to Bombay	£30,000
Gold do.	£30,000
Silver to Calcutta	£10,000
Gold to Calcutta	£10,000

Liverpool Cotton Market closed easier. Sursts quiet. Manchester quiet. Total sales 10,000. Spot 5 3-32. Sold on speculation and for export 500. Imports 1,000. Arrivals closed steady.

July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.
4·54	4·37	4·22	4·25
	plus 1		

Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-April.
4·22	4·20	4·19	4·19	4·18
plus 1	plus 1	plus 1		

In New York—

Receipts at the Port	2,000 Bales.
Last year	19,000 ,,
Exports to Great Britain	nil. ,,
Continent	9,000 ,,
Mid-Uplands	9 3-8 plus 1-16
Futures, month of July	8·74 plus 4
Do. do. Dec.	7·95 plus 6
Coffee	5 1-4

In New Orleans—

Spot	9 1-16 plus 1-16
Futures month of Sept.	8·14 plus 9
Do. Dec.	7·70 plus 6

Tone steady.

Linseed 52 3-4 July-Aug. Sellers tone flat.

Metals, &c., unchanged.

Week's Receipts of Cotton at U. S. Ports	15,000
Exports to Great Britain	6,000
to Continent	2,000 ,,
Stock of Cotton at U. S. Ports	30,000
at Interior Ports	80,000
	Bales.
Total week's sales	67,000
Sold on spec.	4,000
Sold for exportation	3,000
Amount forwarded to consumers	30,000
Actual exports	15,000
Week's imports	7,000
Stock	6,23,000
Surats week's sales	200
Amount forwarded to consumer	400
Week's Imports	Nil
Stock	6,000
Afloat American	10,000
Indian	8,000

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay during the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m., on Friday, 18th July, 1902 :—

Cotton	990 bales.
Wheat	14,469 cwts.
Linseed	1,220 ,,
Rapeseed	2,754 ,,
Gingelly seed	3 ,,
Poppyseed	2,083 ,,
Groundnuts	Nil.
Castorseed	5,237 ,,
Rice	64,874 ,,
Myrabollams	330 ,,
Cottonseed	391 ,,

BOMBAY, SATURDAY, JULY 19.

EXCHANGE—Tone firm.			
Bank T. T.			1s 3 15-16d
Bank Demand			1s 3 15-16d
Credit Bills 3 Months' Sight D. A.			1s 4 1-8d
Do	6 do	do	1s 4 7-32d
French Francs	3 do	do	169 1-4
Marks	3 do	do	137 1-2
Hongkong	30 Days Sight		128 1-2
Shanghai	30 ,, ,,		171
Japan	30 ,, ,,		151
GOVERNMENT PAPER—3 1-2 per cent. Tone.			
Cash			97-9
1st Settlement			97-7
Money Market—Tone very easy.			
BANK RATE—			
Bank of England since 6th February		3	per cent.
Bank of Bombay do. 17th July		3	do.
Bank of Bengal do. 10th July		3	do.
Bank of Madras do. 30th June		4	do.
SEEDS.—			
Linseed.—Tone Quiet.			
Ready / Forward		9	4
Rapeseed.—Tone steady.			
Brown Cawnpore, Ready / Do. Forward		6	5
Yellow Cawnpore Ready / do. Forward		6	13
Yellow Guzerat, Ready / do. Forward		7	4
Poppyseed.—Tone steady.			
Ready / Forward		8	6
Castorseed—Tone steady.			
Ready / Forward		27 to 27	4.

Liverpool opening telegram.

Tone—Steady.

Estimated sales	10,000
Total imports	nil.

July.-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.
4·56	4·43	4·34	4·27
plus 2	plus 1	plus 2	plus 2

Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-March.
4·24	4·22	4·21	4·21
plus 2	plus 2	plus 2	plus 2

March-Apr. 4·20 plus 2

COTTON.—The local market is very steady and good turn over is reported at Colaba this afternoon, the mills being the chief purchasers. The Satta market is firm with quotations Rs. 1 to Rs. 2 higher.

STATISTICS OF COTTON SPINNING AND WEAVING IN INDIA.

THE following statistics of cotton spinning and weaving in the Indian mills during April last, compared with those of the corresponding months of 1900 and 1901 are published :—

Abstract Statement of the Quantity (in pounds) of Yarn Spun.

	Month of April.		
	1900	1901	1902
British India			
Bombay	16,2 8,347	31,6 3,036	25,649,129
Madras	2,567,301	2,260,323	2,549,112
Bengal	1,271,587	2,754,270	2,181,423
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh (also Ajmer-Merwara)	1,742,077	2,735,925	2,624,149
Punjab	5,2 ,,02	731,902	793,922
Central Provinces	1,584,748	1,837,,56	2,160,610
Total	24,048,823	41,469,692	48,206,391
Foreign Territory. Hyderabad Assigned Districts and the Native States of Indore, Mysore, Baroda, Nandgaon, and Bhavnagar	874,478	1,080,738	1,055,682
Grand Total	24,921,301	42,543,430	49,261,973

Abstract Statement of the Quantity of Woven Goods Produced.

N. B.—The weight in pounds represents the weight of all woven goods ; the measure in yards represents the equivalent of the weight of grey goods.)

		Month of April.		
		1900	1901	1902
British India.				
Bombay	pds.	4,743,676	6,629,229	8,432,947
	yds.	18,104,911	20,780,165	29,945,846
Madras	pds.	508,393	416,807	578,654
	yds.	197,075	166,901	1,230,359
Bengal	pds.	81,634	6,257	42,434
	yds.	28,386	1,440	147,696
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, (also Ajmer-Merwara)	pds.	267,475	220,676	359,544
	yds.	769,898	998,569	1,223,333
Punjab	pds.	7x,195	17,665	21,168
	yds.	236,13 3	57,008	80,484
Central Provinces	pds.	221,501	417,674	556,862
	yds.	1,297,286	1,374,322	1,543,796
Total	pds.	5,933,764	7,338,475	9,942,779
	yds.	20,633,303	23,760,345	35,212,088
Foreign Territory.				
Hyderabad Assigned Districts and the Native States of Indore, Mysore, Baroda, Nandgaon, and Bhavnagar	pds.	296,529	297,573	341,788
	yds.	1,192,696	1,274,992	1,237,57.
Grand Total	pds.	6,222,293	7,636,048	10,284,567
	yds.	21,825,799	25,035,337	26 419 655

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATH and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Re. 2, for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

EUROPE.

BIRTH.

HARE—June 28, at The Hermitage, Minchinhampton, Glos, the wife of Major E C Hare, Indian Medical Service, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

DAVIES—WILKINSON—June 20, the Rev A E Davies, M A, chaplain to the Bishop of St Andrew's, to Constance Charlotte Mary, daughter of the Right Rev G H Wilkinson D D, Bishop of St Andrews.

GREEN—JOHNSON—June 19, at All Saints, Habergham, by the Rev T H Taylor, Captain James Edward Green, East Lancashire Regt, only son of Col Green of Stonylands, Dedham, Essex, to Constance Johnson, youngest daughter of the late R Ingram Johnson and of Mrs Ford, of Cornfields, Padiham.

MACKENZIE—STAPLETON—June 24, at Marlow, W D Mackenzie to Mary Catherine, daughter of the late A S Gladstone, and widow of Sir F G Stapleton, Bart.

SPRIGG—EYRE—June 25, at Christ Church, Woking, Capt W P Sprigg, Cape Colony Forces, son of the Right Hon Sir J G Sprigg, to Mary Maynie Binford, daughter of H B Eyre.

WALTERS—COLVILE—June 18, at St John's Church, St Leonards-on-Sea, H, son of the late Rev A V Walters, to Mildred, daughter of Capt A B A Colvile.

WATERFIELD—DUFF GORDON—July 1, at Christ Church, Mayfair, A W Waterfield, to Lina, daughter of the late Sir M Duff Gordon, Bart.

DEATHS.

ABBOTT—June 15, at Southsea, widow of Lieut-Gen H E S Abbott, late Bengal Army, and daughter of the late Capt J D Young, 29th Regt Bengal Major, Fort William, Calcutta.

BALDWIN—June 24, ate Palace Square, Upper Norwood, Georgiana Adeline, widow of the late Lieut-Col G Baldwin, Princess of Wales's Own Regt, aged 67.

BATES—June 27, at Shoeburyness, Major-Gen J Bates, late of the Indian Army aged 78.

BRUCE—June 25, at Rockford, Blackrock, county Dublin, W R Bruce, Master of the Court of King's Bench in Ireland aged 78.

CUNNINGHAM. SCOTT—June 26, at Dover Street, Major-Gen Sir F Cunningham Scott, K C B, K C M G, aged 67.

FARRINGTON—June 23, at Earl's Court Road, Kensington, Col G B Farrington, late Madras Staff Corps (Hyderabad Contingent) aged 65.

GRIFFIN—June 23, Commander J Griffin, R N.

LIDDERDALE—June 26, at Montagu Square, the Right Hon William Lidderdale, aged 69.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

CLOSSON—July 19, at Bombay, the wife of Henry Closson of a daughter. English and American papers please copy.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

DELAMAIN—July 7, at Simla, the wife of Major W S Delamain, 23rd Bombay Rifles, of a son.

MACONOCHIE—July 9, at Mysore, the wife of Evan Maconochie, I C S, of a daughter.

PHELPS—July 16, at Naini Tal, the wife of E A Phelps, I C S, of a daughter.

ROBINSON—July 16, at 4, Little Russel Street, Calcutta, the wife of Henry Robinson, of a son.

SLATER—July 9, at Deesa Gali, the wife of Lieutenant L Slater, 2nd Punjab Cavalry, of a son.

DEATHS.

KNIGHT—July 1, at Cawnpore, Lieutenant William Henry Knight, Retired List, the dearly beloved husband of Catherine Knight, aged 64 years.

PATTON—July 3, at Landour, William Patton, late Deputy Collector and Magistrate of Karachi, Sind, aged 78 years.

ROBINSON—July 16, at 4, Little Russel Street, Calcutta, Grace Elise, the beloved wife of Henry Robinson.

KEMP'S

EXTRACT OF CHICKEN

A PURE EXTRACT of the Flesh and bones carefully freed from fat. Dissolved in hot water, it forms a most nutritious food for invalids or infants. It is frequently, in emergencies like Sea-sickness, the only food patients can bear.

KEEPS IN PERFECTLY GOOD CONDITION MANY WEEKS AFTER BEING OPENED.

Per Jar, Re. 1-12.

KEMP & CO., LIMITED, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 33m. Sun sets, 6h. 40m. High water, 0-5m., 11-53a. Low water, 5-6m, 6-0a.

Arrival of H. E. Lord Northcote, 10-30 a. m., and departure 11 p. m.

Municipal Corporation, 3 p. m.

H. E. Lord Northcote opens Adams Wylie Hospital, Agripada, 5 p. m.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Lamu, Mombasa, Safar Tanga, Darasalam Ibo, Chindi, Zanzibar, Beira Mozambique, and Delagoa Bay per s. s. Afari will be closed at the General Post Office at 7 a. m. on Tuesday the 22nd Inst.—Mails for Natal, Cape Colony, Delagoa Bay and other places in South Africa per extra s. s. Congella via Madras will be closed at the be General Post Office at 7 p.m. on the 22 Inst.

A RELIGIOUS LECTURE.—On behalf of the Ancient Veda Religion Society, Brahmachari Shri Nityanandjee Maharaj delivered a lecture at the Gaiety Theatre on Friday night last, the subject of the lecture being "What is God?" The Hon. SirBhalchandra Krishna presided, and there was a large audience of Hindus. At the close of the lecture thanks were voted to the lecturer and the chairman.

FATAL ACCIDENT IN A MILL.—Mr. P. Byrne, Coroner, held an inquest on Friday at the Morgue, regarding the death of Marooti Bahaji, a Hindu lad aged fifteen years. The deceased was employed as a doffer in the ring frame department of the Madhowji Dharamsey Mill, and as such his duty was to clean the machinery and to remove cotton from the spindles. About 5 o'clock on Saturday evening the deceased was sweeping the rollers of the ring frame machinery with a broom in the usual way by kneeling down and stretching himself under the machine. Suddenly his right leg was caught between the rollers and he was drawn in and terribly injured before the machine could be stopped. He was extriated and removed to the office, where he died within a few minutes. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

AN AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN IN TROUBLE.

On Saturday morning at the Esplanade Police Court, Mr. D. B. Binning, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, disposed of the case in which Inspector Javal of the Criminal Investigation Department brought on a warrent Mr. S. Weis, an Austrian, on charges of embezzlement and fraud, which he was alleged to have committed in Hungary. The Austro-Hungarian Government has demanded an extradition of the accused, Mr. Rustom D. N. Wadia, barrister-at-law appeared for the defence.

The Magistrate in delivering his judgment said that he had heard Mr. Wadia for the accused and the evidence of Mr. Breslauer, and was of opinion that with regard to the charge of embezzling jewellery and watches, accused was a dealer in jewellery and was in a respectable position, and there was nothing in the evidence to show that he was not getting credit from people. Under the circumstances he was of opinion that that was a civil matter, and that accused could not be criminally charged. There was a great deal in the evidence of Gustav Krauss that was purely hearsay, and in fact all the evidence was very incomplete and unsatisfactory. As regards the charge of fraud he did not think that anything like a sufficient case was made out. With regard to both the charges he was of opinion that the evidence was not such as would justify him in committing him for trial, were he being tried before him, and consequently under section 10 of 1870 he must be discharged. He thought that in such cases, proper translations of the evidence should be forwarded, and that a quite clear prima facie case should be made out.

ARRIVAL OF THE TRANSPORT ENGLISHMAN.

The Transport Englishman, Captain W. Roberts, arrived in harbour on Saturday afternoon from Durban which port she left on the 23rd ultimo and called at Mauritius and Colombo, leaving the latter port on the 14th instant. She experienced during the voyage ordinary monsoon with heavy sea, and heavy squalls of rain. She brought Lieut. Cowper, 6th Dragoon Guards ; Lieut. Blair, H. L. I., and Lieut. Bond, R. A. M. C., 13 European Volunteers, and 737 camp followers. The transport will enter the Princes Dock to-day. The passengers will be landed at the Jetty Shed, and Madras and Sind followers will be attached to the Detail Lines, pending despatch to their destination, and the remainder will be railed to Deolali in one special troop train this evening.

THE LATE MR. DEVSHI PASHVIR OF RAJKOT.

In the death of Mr. Devshi Pashvir the Rajkot State has lost one of its oldest servants. He was born in 1843. At the age of 20 he was admitted into the service of the State as a municipal secretary in 1868 by the late Karsandas Muljee. By dint of his ability he won the good opinion of his superiors among whom were Karsandas Muljee, Madhavrai Sirgamkar, Major Lloyd, Girdharlal Utamram, Jagannath Iebharam, and Motichand Tulshi. He was also able to secure the good graces of the late Thakor Sahib Bawajiraj. He served the State in various capacities, namely, as Municipal Secretary, Sirastedar Vahivatdar, Record Keeper and Fojdar. After serving the State for an unbroken period of 22 years he joined the service of the Dhrol State as Police Superintendent in 1891 subject in his lien on his service in the Rajkot State. In this capacity also he discharged his duties with much credit to himself. He reorganised the Police department of the State which was till then in an unsatisfactory condition, and he secured peace and quiet to the State which was constantly troubled by robbers and outlaws. While faithfully discharging his duty as Police Superintendent he could maintain the best relations with the neighbouring States and Mr. O. Conors, as Police Superintendent of the Jamnagar State, testified to his hearty and able cooperation in apprehending an outlaw of that State. He showed special skill in apprehending a Baharvatia named Desajee in 1894, for which the Thakor Saheb of Dhrol and Major G. B. O'Donnell expressed high satisfaction.

In 1898 he resigned his service in the Dhrol State and applied to allowed to be revert to his service in the Rajkot State. But an objection was raised by the then Manager that his lien should not be considered to have been kept alive on the ground that under the Civil Service Regulations it could not be kept in force for more than 5 years. The deceased had to fight very hard against this objection, but at length Govt. directed him to be readmitted into the State service with arrears of his pay during the period he was kept out of employment. He was accordingly appointed as City Fozdar in which post he continued to serve till his death to the perfect satisfaction of his superiors as well as the public.

TREASURE BURIED IN A FIELD.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Crowe and the Hon. Mr. Justice Batty, presiding at the High Court on Thursday, considered a reference from Mr. J. Sladen District Magistrate of Surat, in the case of Imperator against Makan Morar. The accused was charged before Mr. Bhukandas Jekisondas, second class magistrate, Olpad, in May last, with failing to give notice to the Collector or the Mamtadar of the treasure found buried in his field contrary to, section 20 of the Treasure Trove Act 6 of 1878, and was fined Rs. 75, or in default rigorous imprisonment for a month and a half. It was ordered that the treasure or share of the treasure to which the accused would have been entitled, shall vest in his Majesty. Among the grounds on which it was proposed that the High Court should exercise the powers conferred by section 439 of the Criminal Procedure Code, Mr. Sladen said that the treasure was contained in an earthen pot in the accused's field. It consisted of Rs. 375 in current coin. The pot was buried and was accidentally found by a woman, who struck her foot against the rim. It was handed over to the accused, who distributed Rs. 25 among the labourers working in his field and kept the remainder. The fine, Mr. Sladen said, practically amounted to a fine of Rs. 100 on the accused, as the Rs. 25 he gave away were not likely to be recovered. The fine appeared to Mr. Sladen to be unnessarily severe, as the accused also lost the share in the treasure he would have received under the Act.

Their Lordship, on a consideration of the circumstances reduced the fine to a sum of on rupee, or in default one day's rigorous imprisonment.

HIGH COURT DECREES.

AT the High Court on Saturday the following cases were heard before the Hon. Mr. Justice Crowe :—

SUIT FOR AN ADVANCE.

The first was a case in which Messrs. King, King and Company sued S. G. Halliday and another to recover Rs. 2,246-8-6 with interest, being the amount advanced to the first defendant by the plaintiffs. Mr. Kirkpatrick, instructed by Messrs. Craigie, Lynch and Owen appeared for the plaintiffs ; while there was no appearance for the defendants, Mr. Kirkpatrick said the plaintiffs had advanced Rs. 2,000 to the first defendant for whome the second defendant had stood surety. The first defendant was served at Aurangabad, and the second in Assam. His Lorship passed a decrease in favour of the plaintiffs for Rs. 2,246-8-6 with coost.

BALANCE DUE ON INDENT ACCOUNT.

His Lordship also disposed of the case, in which Messrs. Forbes, Forbes and Company sued Essabhoy Mulla Abdeali and others to recover Rs. 67,522-4-0 being the balance due on indent account. Mr. Lowndes, instructed by Messrs. Crawford, Brown and Co. appeared for the plaintiffs.

The first defendant did not appear ; but the second and third appeared in person. Mr. Lowndes said the claim was in respect of indent dealings, for which the defendants had deposited with the plaintiffs title-deeds as equitable mortgage. He would ask for a personal decree against the first defendant, and a charge on the mortgaged properties against the second and the third defendants. The second and the third defendants said they had no interest in the properties mortgaged. His Lordship passed a decree for the amount claimed with interest and costs, with a charge on the properties.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., on Saturday, give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	0	0	8
B Mandvi, Chukla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	2	1	29
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Panaswadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	0	0	10
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahalaxmi	0	0	9
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	1	1	18
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	0	0	6
G Mahim and Worlee	0	0	6
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-resident and unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	0	9
Total	3	2	83
Same date last year	20	12	109

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., on yesterday, give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	0	0	4
B Mandvi, Chunkla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	3	3	19
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Panaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	3	3	21
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpatti, Walkeshwar and Mahalaxmi	0	1	10
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	4	2	19
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	0	0	6
G Mahim and Worli	0	0	9
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	5
Hospitals	0	0	5
Total	10	9	96
Total plague deaths to date	119,404	99,044	
Same date last year	25	14	197

A FREE VETERINARY BOOK.

A most useful Veterinary Book is now attached to every bottle of Condy's Fluid. This Book contains instructions for curing Ailments and Accidents affecting Horses, Dogs, Sheep, Cattle, Poultry, etc.

In this Book eminent Veterinary Surgeons strongly recommend Condy's Fluid as a certain cure for Sore Shoulders, Sore Backs, Broken Knees, Grease, Thrush, Cracked Heels and Mud Fever in Horses.—Scab, Foot-Rot, Fly in Sheep.—Rinderpest, Hoove, Foul in the Foot, Wounds and Sores, Foot and Mouth Disease, and Diarrhœa in Cattle.—Distemper, Mange, and Eczema in Dogs.

Caution.—Beware of local substitutes, all are inferior. Insist on having "Condy's Fluid." The name and address of the sole makers, Condy & Mitchell, Ltd., of 65, Goswell Road, London, England, is at foot of label. Condy's Fluid can be obtained everywhere through Chemists and Stores.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, JULY 20.

Sunday :—The storm in the Gangetic Plain yesterday has filled up. The only heavy rain it has given is three and a half inches at Umballa. Rain has been moderately heavy on the Burma Coast; but no rain of any importance has occurred in North-East India except in Assam, North Bengal and Behar. Moulmein and Akyab have received 4 inches, Savoy, Cherrapunji three, Darbbanga two, Jalpaiguri, and Purnea 1 1-2, Dibrugarh, Sibsagar, and Dinagpur one. Allahabad has received heavy local fall of nearly two inches. Winds on the West Coast have fallen very light and very little rain has been given by the Arabian Sea monsoon current. Light showers have fallen on the West Coast and east Satpuras. Goa has received two inches, Hoshangabad, and Sambalpur one inch; practically no rain was received in Gujerat, Central India Plateau, Deccan and South India. Conditions are unfavourable for general rain in North-West and Central India.

THE WEATHER AT SEA,

The P. & O. Co.'s Steamer Massilia, Captain G. W. Cookman, which arrived in harbour on Saturday morning from Aden, reports having encountered strong monsoon weather with high sea to within 200 miles of Bombay, but no rain.

THE COTTON DISTRICTS.

Messrs. Gaddum and Company have received the following reports :—

DONDAICHE, JULY 18.

Since last Wednesday evening the weather had been raining without sunshine. To-day it is cloudy with frequent showers, and little sunshine.

AMRAOTI, JULY 18.

The rain fall registered here this morning is 5cts. The situation of the crop is the same as already reported. The weather is seasonable.

JALGAUM-JAMODE, JULY 18.

We have had 1 inch and 40cts. as total rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 8 a. m. this morning. The weather however is now clearing and we have reason to hope that we shall very shortly have the wished for break in the rain. Youngest cotton plants are in good condition and progressing satisfactorily.

BARSI, JULY 18.

The weather continues cloudy with light showers of rain. Yesterday 20cents of rain fell. The sky has been overcast, and a heavy fall seems impending, but unfortunately the steady gale blowing all day drives away rain. Light occasional showers have been reported from the districts, which proved greatly beneficial to crops in general. Prospects are now improved.

BASIM, JULY 17.

The weather continues very wet. We confirm our telegram of to-day reporting a fall of 3 inches of rain in two days. The crops are growing rapidly.

AKOT, JULY 17.

The weather has continued cloudy and showery since our last advice of 16th instant and 88 cents of rain fell during last night and to-day. This rain will not damage the crops but a break in the weather for a week is required for the nourishment of young cotton plants and grain sowing which has been retarded owing to the present wet weather.

WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS.

Cawnpore.—Telegraphs on the 18th inst. Goodrain has fallen in one district. Present weather is favorable for kharif crops.

Delhi.—Telegraphs on 19th inst. We have had since our last advices a rainfall of 3·39 inches. Weather threatening.

Bhavnagur.—Telegraphs on 9th inst. No further rains. Rains reported in districts at Palitana 13 inches. Sowing progressing rapidly. More rain required in Wadhwan. Weather is cloudy.

Sheagoon.—By memo. on 18th inst. Weather has continued rainy and 1·40 inches have been registered upto 5 p.m. to-day.

Karanja.—By memo on 18th inst. Light to moderate rain fell almost continuously and the weather is very favorable for the crop. Since last night the weather has been cloudy but dry and a small break in the weather would at present be favorable to the crop.

Akola.—By memo. of 18th inst. Light but steady rain continued to fall the whole day yesterday. This morning we have registered 1·27 inches. A break in the rains is now desirable. Very light rain continued to fall to-day.

Khamgaon.—By memo. of 18th inst Rain registering 1·59 inches fell here last night and to-day. The crop accounts are very favorable. Weather continues rainy.

Bhusawal.—By memo. of 18th inst. To-day we are having light showers. Intimation from surrounding districts show a good rainfall all round.

Broach.—By memo. of 18th inst. It is reported that on 16th inst. in 24 hours it rained 17¼ inches in Surat, which will do some damage to the rently sown fields. A break in the weather is now desirable.

Gunoor.—By memo. of 16th inst. We have had last night a good rainfall and the weather today continues cloudy and unsettled.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla In. Cts.	Esplade. In. Cts.	Fort. In. Cts.	Colaba. In. Cts
Previously registered	17 24	23 26	21 20	22 33
Sunday, 18th July	0 53	0 25	0 76	0 59
Total	17 77	23 51	22 24	22 92
Total fall to July 19th 1901	22 73	41 42	48 39	42 31
Total fall to July 19th 1900	32 56	30 91	30 84	31 52

RAINFALL AT CUMBALLA HILL, (MESSRS. KEMP & Co.'s)

	In.	Cts.
Previously registered	20	64
July 19th, from 6 a.m. to 6 am	0	00
Total	20	64

Rainfall at Byculla registered from 6 p.m. to 6 p.m. ; at the Esplanade and Fort, from 8 a.m. to 8 a.m. ; and at Colaba from 4 p.m. to 4 p.m

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON SATURDAY, THE 19TH OF JULY, 1902.

STATIONS.	Pressure, 8 A.M.	WIND. Direction.	WIND. Rate per hour.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Maximum of past 24 hours.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Minimum of past 24 hours.	RAINFALL. Humidity, 8 A.M.	RAINFALL. Past 24 hours.	RAINFALL. Since 1st June to date.	RAINFALL. Variation, 1st June to date.
Lahore	29·480	SE	6	104·4	79·4	73	..	1·35	—4·28
Sirsa	29·461	SSE	9	100·3	79·1	72	..	2·02	—2·11
Delhi	29·510	Calm	4	79·2	73·1	91	3·13	14·42	+5·05
Agra	29·469	SW	5	87·0	77·9	95	2·48	6·47	—3·29
Cawnpore	29·434	WSW	9	88·8	76·6	93	0·46	3·65	—6·51
Allahabad	29·518	WSW	8	87·1	76·3	95	0·18	8·12	—4·39
Jhansi	29·473	W	10	89·1	75·1	82	0·59	12·26	—1·24
Jacobabad	29·370	E	6	111·2	85·0	31	..	0·27	—0·42
Karachi	29·506	WSW	17	94·4	83·3	82	..	3·39	+0·52
Jeypore	29·525	W	3	83·2	73·1	77	0·98	4·85	—3·28
Ajmere	29·564	W	11	84·4	71·1	86	1·20	4 85	—4·56
Deesa	29·576	WSW	21	89·1	78·1	91	0·08	1·99	—7·16
Ahmedabad	29·603	SW	5	94·7	80·1	85	0·04	3·57	—10·78
Bhuj	29·560	SW	22	93·3	80·9	79	..	1·78	—4·93
Jamnagar	29·603	WSW	22	94·5	81·3	79	..	1·42	—8·09
Dwarka	29·560	WSW	22	86·9	84·3	77	..	6·78	
Rajkot	29·618	SW	24	95·9	78·0	85	..	0·98	
Bhownagar									—8·41
Porbandar	29·638	SW	17	93·1	79·3	70	..	4·14	
Veraval	29·613	WSW	5	85·6	80·2	88	0·04	7·56	—3·23
Keenuch	29·568	WSW	20	79·5	73·5	90	0·13	8·00	—10·78
Indore	29·616	NW	14	81·3	73·1	86	..	11·95	—2·04
Sangor	29·541	W	13	78·4	71·6	86	0·94	10·18	—0·40
Jubulpore	29·572	WSW	6	82·4	71·8	86	0·09	11·64	—7·78
Hoshangabad	29·514	SW	10	90·2	76·2	91	0·13	8·16	—9·71
Khandwa	29·580	WNW	12	85·2	74·6	88	0·09	16·05	—8·52
Raipur	29·565	SW	4	84·3	71·4	81	..	5·27	+4·90
Nagpur	29·583	NNW	16	89·7	73·1	86	0·07	9·67	—12·62
Amraoti	29·582	SSW	20	81·1	74·0	90	0·61	12·64	—8·23
Akola	29·578	SW	5	84·0	71·5	86	1·27	11·11	—9·66
Narsi	29·655	WSW	12	85·0	73·6	89	0·17	26·39	—0·72
Malegaon	29·669	WSW	15	83·4	73·6	74	0·01	8·37	+5·70
Bombay	29·719	WSW	17	85·9	77·4	84	0·51	2·31	+0·62
Poona	29·736	WSW	20	81·9	71·4	79	0·06	10·34	—15·60
Ahmednagar	29·731	SW	15	83·3	69·9	78	..	6·03	+1·24
Aurangabad	29·712	WSW	15	81·4	69·2	79	0·06	6·25	—0·94
Sholapur	29·749	SW	26	89·7	70·1	71	..	5·14	
Ratnagiri	29·776	SW	10	82·3	74·9	87	1·90	49·26	—1·84
Bijapur	29·772	WSW	8	84·9	69·8	79	..	4·65	—4·19
Belgaum	29·794	SW	29	78·3	69·8	95	1·45	21·90	+0·07
Goa	29·805	W	11	85·0	75·9	80	0·62	76·49	+4·37
Karwar	29·794	WSW	5	81·2	75·5	85	1·05	88·81	—32·33
Mangalore	29·845	Calm	2	89·4	72·4	83	3·93	82·90	+27·39
Calicut	29·863	NNE	4	86·7	73·0	90	0·82	51·98	+22·28
Cochin	29·871	ENE

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

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The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, JULY 21, 1902.

RAILWAYS IN INDIA.

LAST year, for the first time in the history of Railways in India—now over half a century—there was a surplus to the State of revenue over expenditure. It amounted to nearly eight and three-quarter lakhs of rupees. In the official year just closed on 31st March last, the position was improved upon, and the State, under the head of railways, had reaped in the surplus of 115 lakhs. Mr. Brereton in his Administration Report, just issued, tells us that the good results in 1900 were not wholly a matter for congratulation, since the improvement in the revenue was largely due to the traffic created by the famine which ravaged so large a part of India. Last year, however, there was no such scourge to swell the earnings of railways. Famine was confined to a small area, and the increase of business was "due almost entirely to the natural development of the railways". It would then appear that the day of the grumbler is past and that instead of railways being a temporary drain upon the resources of the country they will now be a source of wealth. During the year under report 576 miles were added to the system, bringing the total mileage to 25,378. Of the entire length, it is worthy of remark that 14,057 miles are on the 5ft. 6in. gauge, 10,511 on the metre gauge, and 810 on the narrower gauges. Still the policy of extension is being pursued. Sanction for 715 miles was given during the year, bringing the total of lines sanctioned and still under construction to the very considerable figure of 2,126 miles. Of new projects brought before Government in the previous year special mention is now made of the Ahmedabad-Dholka line for which a company was formed, and the Laksan-Noakhali line in Bengal, on which construction work has been commenced. The total expenditure borne against capital both in open railways and those under construction to the close of the year 1900, is shown to have been Rs. 3,43,33,97,389. The actual capital expenditure during 1901-02 on railways for the financing of which the State is responsible amounted to Rs. 8,39,00,000, the gross capital outlay for the same period being Rs. 10,16,41,000.

From details of expenditure we find that the rolling stock was increased by 223 engines,—how many of these were of American and German manufacture we are not told—563 passenger vehicles and 4,695 wagons. Speaking generally, Mr. Brereton tells us that the railways have now sufficient stock for their immediate wants. Yet orders have been given to foreign firms on the plea of urgent need, though 451 engines, 1,259 passenger vehicles and 7,813 wagons were under supply, provision for increases necessary to meet further developments of traffic at the close of the year. For the railway programme for the current year, the sum of eleven crores was set apart, the principle followed being that the amount required to meet the needs of open lines so far as they can be foreseen shall be regarded as a first charge upon the money available for railway purposes, next in order being provision for the steady prosecution and early completion of lines in progress, preference under this head being given to companies' lines over those under construction by the agency of the State, and lastly provision for new projects which depend on the ability of the State to find money to complete them without financial embarrassment to the Government. For many years the amount of money available for capital expenditure was so limited that the larger portion of it had to be devoted to new lines if any progress was to be made in railway construction. But the needs of existing lines yearly grew more pressing, and to meet them without at the same time retarding the construction of new lines, the railway programme has from time to time been increased until it now stands at, as stated, eleven crores, more than half of which has been appropriated to the improvement of existing lines. Some instructive figures appear in the columns devoted to traffic. It is shown that there was a large increase in the number of passengers carried, and a proportionate growth in the receipts therefrom, but the improvement is attributed partly to the return of the population to the tracts which were deserted during the famine of 1900, partly to the opening of new lines, but chiefly to the natural development of legitimate traffic. Improvements in both passengers and goods returns are put down to the steady development of the country and the railways, and not in the least to abnormal causes as was the case in the previous twelve months. Native passenger traffic in the lower classes of carriages grows steadily, while that of Europeans in the higher classes remains stationary.

The development of the coal-trade of the country comes under especial notice. The rise in price of English coal gave an extraordinary impetus to Indian, the output from the collieries last year alone being 6,657,573 tons. The reduction in the price of the English commodity and the introduction of patent fuel, may seriously affect the output of indigenous coal, and some fears on this account are already prevalent, for English coal has again entered into competition in some markets—Bombay especially—whose imports have increased three-fold. Still, last year the quantity of Indian coal consumed by railways increased by a hundred thousand tons, in addition to which the demand for coal for private factories and for domestic consumption has also grown. Notwithstanding the competition with imported fuel, the prospects of an increase in the coal-trade are hopeful, and Mr. Brereton pointedly remarks as affecting the railways as carriers, the large quantity of coal carried by sea to places in India which can be reached by railway, amounting to 1,157,892 tons, deserves mention. The coal used by railways is now almost entirely raised in India. Foreign coal is used in places, but only to a small extent. The East India and North-Western Railways have collieries of their own. Those of the latter company, it is true, do not produce much coal, but the former obtains all its coal from its own colliery, and it is due to this fortunate circumstance that the company's coal costs it so little, and that the working expenses are so low a percentage of the gross earnings. Unfortunately for them, in the case of other railways, the coal-fields from which their coals are drawn are a great distance off, and by the time it reaches them has become very expensive, a fact which Mr. Brereton would have shareholders remember when comparing the cost of working one railway with another. Summarising his report, Mr. Brereton congratulates the country on the fact that the railway system may now be regarded as having ceased to be a burden to the general revenues of the country, and that the net receipts from railways may be expected in the future to be one of the most certain and increasing sources of State revenue.

GOLD MINES IN SIBERIA.

ALTHOUGH the gold mining industry of Amur territory appears to have made little progress during the last five years, it still possesses great importance, both to the population of that frigid region and to the State. The mines have been suffering lately from lack of capital, not because there was no money to be had, but because it was difficult to obtain on account of the unsettled state of the East. The direct consequence of this poverty of the proprietors of the mines has been to delay the acquisition on their part of scientific and technical knowledge, such as would benefit them in the administration of the mines and would no doubt enrich them also. The whole industry is carried on in an extremely primitive fashion. The Siberian miner only works with pick and shovel, and the old fashioned types of gold-washing machines that were in use fifty years ago, and he seems to be as slow in improving his methods as the Chinese. Of course compared with other countries where gold mining is carried on—California, for instance, or Australia—Siberia suffers from great climatic disabilities, and perhaps that is one reason why the introduction of improved machinery into the country has been delayed so long. Mr. David A. Ruffman, who has recently been in the region of the mines gives some interesting details in regard to the difficulties with which the Siberian digger has to contend. When a shaft is to be sunk, billets of wood are heaped upon the spot marked out and then ignited. These fires thaw the ground about seven inches to 21 inches in the course of a night and in the morning the miner removes the softened gravel and builds another fire. The process is repeated until the auriferous bed is reached. A laborious business this, but one for which the miner seems to be liberally paid. He gets 25 copecks or sevenpence for every seven inches of shaft he sinks, and in addition his food and lodging are provided. When it is remembered that four or five shafts can be commenced at one time, it will be seen that the pay is not so bad. In the summer and autumn, says Mr. Ruffman, the workmen receive two roubles or 4s. 4d. for every cubic fathom of barren ground freed and carried away, and two and a half roubles for every cubic fathom of gold bearing sand freed and brought to the washing machine, plus board and lodging, which is worth another eighteen pence a day to them. Nearly all the mining proprietors also employ what are known as "starateli" men who treat the ground just as they please and receive two and a half roubles for every "zolotnik" or 65 ½ grains of gold produced. These men naturally pick out the best and easiest places on the mines. As they generally count on earning their "zolotnick" a day, they do not bother much about the methods of working they employ. Notwithstanding their primitive methods, concludes Mr. Ruffman, there are a good many mining people in Siberia who make handsome profits. The commercial administration from a European point of view is wretched; otherwise they would be able to gain still greater benefit.

ITALIAN RAILWAYS.

THE Italian Railways are interesting to Anglo-Indian travellers more perhaps than to any one else but Italians and the comments on their shortcomings in the columns of the "Morning Post" will be fully endorsed. Great reforms are hoped for, but many preliminary obstacles are in the way. It will not merely be a question of deciding whether the railways shall in future be worked by the State or by private companies, nor of how the money is to be provided for the purchase of the rolling stock, and for the repayment of the capital advanced to the Government by the companies, should the State decide to take over the lines; but of how the existing Italian railway service can be brought up to the level of railways in other countries, and can be made to cope with the demands of industry and agriculture. The whole system needs a thorough overhauling. There is no double line between Rome and Milan, a considerable part of the line by way of Florence being single, while that by way of Spezia and Genoa is even less commodious. Travellers and shippers by the Rubattino line will welcome the agitation in favour of improved communication with Genoa. It is shown that at least ten thousand tons of merchandise are landed in Genoa every day, requiring some twelve hundred railway trucks for their transport. Owing to the insufficient supply of trucks and to the limited space available at Genoa the Italian railway companies are obliged to send these twelve hundred trucks empty to Genoa every day for the reason that, were they sent laden, there would not be time or room to unload them. Nearly a thousand of these trucks laden, have to be hauled through the Giovi and Bussala tunnels up gradients as steep as 3·5 in 100 before they can be distributed over the north of Italy from the shunting station at Novi San Bovo. Three engines are required to haul sixteen loaded trucks up these gradients. It is necessary not only to provide a reserve of two thousand empty trucks with proper side tracks at Genoa, so that the goods landed at the port can be transported even if some hitch occur in sending down the twelve hundred empties, but also to open a new and larger tunnel through the Appennines into Lombardy so as to relieve the pressure on the Giovi and Bussala tunnels. Much money is wanted to effect the improvements sought, the more so that because of the mountainous nature of the country in Italy, the cost of construction is greater than elsewhere. The necessity for importing all the coal required greatly enhances working expenses and railways are consequently not such paying concerns in Italy as they are elsewhere. The Treasury Minister put the brightest possible construction on the outlook the other day, but it is believed by experts that the difficulties to be encountered are much greater than the Minister anticipates.

A BASUTO CHIEF'S TREASON.

THE sentence of a year's imprisonment passed upon the Basuto Chief Joel Molapo is a light one, but there are a number of reasons why a heavy punishment could not be regarded as expedient. There is much more excuse for the attempted rebellion of a warlike savage seduced from his allegiance than for the rebels of Cape Colony and Natal, and if it be desirable in consideration of future peace that, the war being over, the punishment of influential Colonial rebels should not be vindictive, considerations equally as powerful suggested the extension of a similar lenity to the misguided Basuto. Throughout the war the Native Chiefs, with the exception of Joel and mocheko maintained a studied loyalty in face of great temptation and Joel's offence does not appear to have gone beyond an attack upon a brother chieftain for which the natural desire to fight may have been more largely accountable than any great hostility to the British. It was not expedient at the time that action should be taken against him, but the lesson that has been now administered to him should be effective as a warning to the other chiefs, while at the same time it is not likely to excite any active resentment among them. There was a fear that Lerothodi, the paramount chief, would give trouble if Joel were severely dealt with, but throughout the war Lerothodi showed that he was wise enough to discern which was the side of safety and wisdom; and after the moderate sentence passed upon his brother chief he is hardly likely to lead his warriors to a campaign of rebellion. He exercised great restraint over the tribes during the time when an outbreak of any dimensions would have been a serious matter for the British and he is far too sagacious a ruler to completely reverse his attitude now that the trouble with the Boers is at an end.

AMONGST the passengers who arrived in Bombay on Saturday by the mail steamer Massilia, was Sir Arnold White, Chief Justice of Madras.

SIR R. C. HART, Commanding Quetta District, has proceeded on three months' privilege leave to England, and Lieutenant-Colonel Kelly, R. E. Assistant Adjutant-General, has assumed temporary Command of the District.

LIEUTENANT-General Sir G. B. Wolseley, commanding the forces at Madras, proceeded to Europe on Saturday afternoon by the P. & O. Company's mail steamer Peninsular.

MR. Dadabhoy Nusserwanjee, who sued Captain Field of H. M. S. "Marathon," unsuccessfully in the Colombo District Court, for the recovery of Rs. 75,000, has appealed to the Supreme Court, from the judgement of the District Judge.

GREAT progress is being quietly made in the scheme of applying electricity as a motive power for pulling punkhas in British barracks and cantonment hospitals in India, and at Bareilly, for example, an additional grant has just been sanctioned for this purpose, which brings up the total expenditure on the local project to 1 1-2 lakhs of rupees.

THE Resolution which the Government of India are preparing on the improvement in the pay and prospects of the subordinate establishment of the Telegraph Department, was not ready in time for publication in last week's "Gazette," but it is hoped it will be completed before the following issue on the 26th instant.

ACCORDING to arrangements about to be concluded Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Curzon will leave Simla together on the 1st August, and on arrival at Umballa, Lord Curzon will proceed south to Mysore, while Lady Curzon, to whom the prospect of a six days' railway journey across the plains of India at a very trying season of the year, and of the subsequent shooting camp in the Mysore jungles, can offer but few attractions, will travel to Kashmir. The Viceroy will be accompanied, as already stated, by Mr. Carnduff, Colonel Baring, Captain Armstrong, I.M.S., and Captains Knox and Yarde-Buller. Lady Curzon will be accompanied by Captains Baker-Carr and Lord Suffolk.

WE are glad to observe, says the "Pioneer" that the Privy Council has taken notice of the disgraceful way in which the cost of appeals to the supreme judicial authority is piled up by wholly unnecessary printing. In a suit which came before the Council recently from Madras, Lord Lindley said their lordships could not refrain from expressing the strong disapprobation of the expense which had been unnecessarily incurred. A joint appendix of moderate dimensions would have been ample for the purposes of the case, but, instead they had several volumes containing over a thousand pages each, which had been translated and printed at vast expense, setting out accounts running over many years which it was wholly unnecessary to print and which no one had referred to. Their lordships regarded such reckless extravagance as an abuse of the rights of suitor, whether appellants or respondents. They would call the attention of the Madras High Court to the matter, and if nothing could be done under the existing regulations, fresh rules should be made to check such abuses. In the case which called forth these remarks the Registrar was directed to take no account of any of the volumes except the two actually used at the hearing. A few practical protests of this sort should have considerable effect in checking a practice which is becoming little short of a scandal.

ASKED, in the course of an interview in the July "Young Man", whom he thought the most promising young man in the House of Commons, Mr. T. W. Russell replied: "I think Lord Percy has a great future before him. No one can deny the ability of Mr. Winston Churchill, though I fear he speaks too much for a beginner".

THE Mellin airship made its maiden trip at the Crystal Palace on the 23rd ultimo. The motor is stated to have worked admirably, revolving the Maxim propeller at a high rate of speed. The aerial craft, with Mr. Stanley Spencer on board, proceeded round the large arena which had been set aside for its trials. Many circuits were made, the helm answering readily the will of the operator. After about an hour's manœuvring, the airship returned to its shed. In a speech in response to the calls of the visitors, the aeronaut expressed his willingness to enter any competition M. Santos Dumont might desire to make.

SIMLA NOTES AND NEWS.

PRODUCTION OF "DOROTHY."

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

SIMLA, 17th JULY.

THE anxiety felt about the monsoon is reflected in a sharp rise, during the past week, in the price of grain in the Simla bazaar, but prospects appear to be improving, and there is still time for rain to save the situation. Meanwhile Simla has been having weather, which appears delightful to those who are not concerned by the issue at stake. Shower have been alternating with sunshine; the few Simla tennis courts are playable, and the hills present those wonderful effect of shadow and light which residents have learnt to associate with the termination of the monsoon.

The Simla Amateur Dramatic Club have been much in evidence during the past week, having successfully staged Stephenson and Collier's catching musical comedy "Dorothy". Many of your readers will remember the great run which this piece had a dozen years ago, at the Prince of Wales' Theatre in London. In Simla also it has taken well.

The play opens with a cheerful village festival in which eighteenth century peasants dance round a Maypole. Amongst them appear the squire's daughter Dorothy Bantam, and her pretty cousin Lydia Hawthorne, both dressed up as village maidens. These young ladies discuss the squire's determination to marry Dorothy to her cousin Geoffrey Wilder, a gentleman she has never seen and is perfectly certain she will detest. Soon after, two young bucks turn up who prove to be none other than Geoffrey Wilder, and Harry Sherwood. The intelligent audience is soon put in possession of the fact that the youths are pursued by the sheriff's officer for a claim of £84, and that compliance with the squire's matrimonial proposals is the only apparent means of satisfying the demands of the law. Geoffrey, scouts the idea, the two supposed village maidens are taken into the secret, a pretty flirtation ensuing which results in an exchange of rings between Geoffrey Wilder and the very lady he is protesting he will have nothing to do with. Harry Sherwood similarly commits himself in regard to Lydia Hawthorne, and a further meeting is arranged for the following day, neither of the parties to the agreement being aware of the other's indentity. At this stage the sheriff's officer Lurcher, who has followed his quarry from London, appears with a capital song "For into prison you must go" and arrests Geoffrey for debt. The villagers come to the rescue and proceed to duck Lurcher in the horse pond, this obnoxious official being ultimately pulled out by his quondam prisoner. In gratitude Lurcher promises to help the young men in their difficulty, and a plot is formed to extract the necessary guineas from the squire, to meet the debt.

Act II. opens with an admirably mounted scene in the reception rooms of Chanticleer Hall, the manor-house of the squire. A large party has assembled, the ladies in powder and paint, the gentlemen in kneebreeches and wigs. To them enters Lurcher, got up to represent the private secretary of his Grace the Duke of Berkshire, for whom he craves hospitality, the coach having, he explains, broken down upon the high road in the neighbourhood. The necessary invitation is given, and in comes Geoffrey Wilder and Harry Sherwood who pose as the distinguished travellers. The minuet then proceeds, led by Lady Betty, the great lady of the country side, Dorothy and Lydia also taking part. This scene is an exceedingly pretty one, the minuet being capital, and the opportunity afforded for some excellent by-play on the part of Dorothy and Lydia whose identity with the village maidens is not recognised by the travellers. Complications then arise through the attentions paid by the supposed duke to Lydia. Dorothy, to make up, flirts equally outrageously with Harry Sherwood, while Lurcher gets drunk and pays ridiculous compliments to a pretty widow of the company, one Mrs. Plunkett. The guests eventually retire and silence reigns throughout the manor-house, In the middle of the night this is broken by the singing of "Queen of my Heart" at his mistress's door, by Harry Sherwood. Lurcher also turns up in the hall and raises an alarm, with the result that various members of the family descend. The squire is seized in the dark, blindfolded and tied into a chair by the masked conspirators, who afterwards re-appear unmasked, with lights, and release him. The duke's jewel-box is then declared by Lurcher to have been stolen, and the duke accepts the squire's offer to restore its value which is given as £85. the exact amount of the debt, which is at once made over to the sheriff's officer.

The last act opens at the coppice, a pretty scene in which Dorothy and Lydia reappear disguised as dandies who have challenged Geoffrey and Sherwood to fight them. The ladies courage fails them at the moment of the contests; the squire spots what has happened and relents, and the piece closes happily for everybody, a number of villagers taking part in the proceedings.

Miss Macquoid, plays Dorothy. She looks the part throughout, and is especially charming when disguised as the village maiden. Every word can be heard with distinctness, and she has easy confidence and control of manner which holds the attention of the audience; her wonderfully trained voice and talented acting being a treat even in Simla. The committee are to be congratulated upon her selection as the prima donna. The part of Lydia is also in competent hands, Miss Beresford-Lovett throws herself into her character with precision and never loses her charming aplomb. Her notes are clear and musical, and when she appears in powder and puffs, Geoffrey is not the only person in the theatre who runs the risk of infatuation, The principal village maiden, Phyllis Tappitt, is another important character in the piece. It is played effectively by Mrs. Twining, whose fine voice is of great assistance in the chorus. Her song in the last act, where she pushes her way through the assembled villagers, and makes an appeal on behalf of love is particularly good. The pretty widow, who is the subject of Lurcher's enebriated attentions, has a difficult role, but Mrs. Thompson fills it successfully, and creates much merriment when she appears. Major Coape-Smith was handicapped at some of the performances by a bad cold, in the character of the wayward nephew. His naturally good tenor was consequently lost, but his acting, which is well suited to musical comedy, is essential to the success of the piece. He is perhaps best in his stilted graciousness as the pseudo-duke, but his young-gentleman-of-fashion is also deserving of commendation. Harry Sherwood is played by Mr. Willcox who wisely refrains from attempting the difficult task of imitating Haydon Coffin's mannerisms. His rendering of "Queen of my Heart" is distinctly good.

Lady Betty, the great lady of the squire's party leads the minuet and accepts the homage of the men with a gracious charm that is delightful. The part is a small one, but Mrs. Tyler, who plays it, raises it, at once, to importance. The minuet is the best thing in the piece, and the credit for the success both of it and of the graceful Maypole dance in the first act lies with Lady Betty. The organisation of these dances is one of the most difficult of the undertakings in a play of this kind. The Simla A. D. C. have recognised this in entrusting the task to the most talented actress they possess, and if the Simla public have been disappointed in not seeing the original of Lady Huntsworth in a more prominent role in Dorothy, they have been afforded pleasure which, but for this denial, they would have missed.

Of Lord Suffolk's Lurcher it is only necessary to say that the audience laughs whenever this character appears. The sheriff's officer arresting Geoffrey Wilder and being ducked in the horse-pond for doing so, is effectively funny. The drunken scene with the widow is a shade too realistic, but the house roars at it. The part of Squire Bantam, as played by Colonel Thomson, is uniformly good, the distinguished yet hearty manner, and the fine deep voice becoming the county gentleman admirably, especially in the song "Here's to the Man who is always Content" which is one of the good things of the evening's entertainment. The part of the innkeeper is amusingly sustained by T. Francis, in big white apron, while F. W. Loveday makes a sufficiently amorous village bridegroom.

(Concluded on page 6.)

TELEGRAMS

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE KING'S HEALTH.

LONDON, JULY 19.

The King of the Belgians visited King Edward to-day for half an hour. King Edward is well and in good spirits. The yacht of the King of the Belgians is at present in the Solent.

LORD KITCHENER'S PEACE DESPATCH.

TRIBUTE TO THE BOER LEADERS.

The "Gazette" publishes a despatch from Lord Kitchener dated the 1st June announcing the conclusion of peace. The despatch testifies to the patience, tenacity, and heroism of the troops which alone could have overcome the great difficulties of the campaign. It pays a tribute of respect to the Boer leaders.

MR. BALFOUR AT FULHAM.

THE POLICY OF THE GOVERNMENT.

TRIBUTE TO MR. CHAMBERLAIN.

Mr. Balfour, speaking at Fulham, said that Lord Salisbury had left the country in peace, and that our relations with every foreign Power were most friendly and satisfactory.

Referring to the Continental attacks in connection with the war, Mr. Balfour said that he hoped the controversies had been ended for ever. He believed that those who accused England of attacking a free people would see in the future of the Transvaal what British ideas of liberty, colonial self-government and purity of administration would do. He believed that we could now look for ever increasing good relations with Continental nations. He hoped that we were on the threshold of a prolonged era of international goodwill. He referred to the equally satisfactory relations with the Colonies. He paid tribute to Mr. Chamberlain who had given new inspiration to colonial affairs. He said that the discussions of the Colonial Conference could only result in binding the different portions of the Empire more closely together. He said that though Lord Salisbury had left the Government, his policy would be carried on.

GREAT BRITAIN'S FOREIGN POLICY.

RELATIONS WITH ITALY.

THE CHINESE RAILWAY QUESTION.

LONDON, JULY 18.

In a debate in the House of Lords the Marquis Lansdowne said that our relations with Italy were most cordial and friendly.

There was never an alliance similar to the Japanese, but the exchange of views showed a close resemblance of views in regard to the Mediterranean.

There were no difficulties with Italy but one or two matters requiring explanation, including the Erythrean boundary question.

We had given Italy assurances regarding Tripoli, which had been readily accepted.

We regarded it as quite natural for Italy to desire to be on friendly terms with France, which need not create any misgiving here.

Regarding China, Lord Lansdowne said Government was prepared to hand over the intramural portion of the railways to China, but must safeguard the British financial interests and secure communication between Peking and the sea.

Great Britain was justly indignant with the Chinese but never vindictive.

Government had received a proposal from the British Commissioners at Shanghai, foreshadowing an arrangement giving a greater scope to the British Commerce in the Far East.

Regarding Lord Cranborne's reference to alliances, Lord Lansdowne made a statement similar to Mr. Balfour's in the House of Commons.

THE BASUTO CHIEF JOEL.

CONVICTED OF TREASON.

LONDON, JULY 18.

The Basuto Chief Joel has been sentenced to one year's imprisonment for treason.

[During the war and even before its outbreak efforts were made by the Free State leaders to induce the Basutos to rebel. With only two chiefs did the Boers succeed to any extent. The first attempt at rebellion was by Mochelo, but his revolt was easily suppressed. More serious was the outbreak of Joel Molapo. President Steyn received information that Joel was on the Boer side, and it was generally understood that the chief received a quantity of Mauser rifles from the Free State Government. Like other chiefs, Joel supplied horses, cattle, and harvesters to the enemy, but his great offence was in attacking a brother chief named Hlasoa. At that time it was considered inadvisable to take action against him, but with the close of the war his conduct became the subject of investigation. He was placed on his trial for treason a few days ago at Maseru and the proceedings have resulted in his conviction and sentence. It was feared that his prosecution might lead to trouble with Lerothodi, and the other chiefs and the 9th Mounted Infantry and a section of the 14th Battery were sent to the Basuto frontier to provide against possible resistance.]

THE NAVAL REVIEW.

The Naval Review is fixed for 16th August.

THE COLONIAL CONFERENCE.

The Colonial Conference discussed the commercial relationship of the Empire, particularly as to its fiscal aspect.

UNVEILING OF GORDON'S STATUE.

TO BE ERECTED AT KHARTOUM.

The Duke of Cambridge in the presence of Viscount Kitchener and a large gathering, unveiled this afternoon the statue of General Gordon, which is to be removed shortly to Khartoum and erected where General Gordon fell.

EGYPTIAN IRRIGATION LOAN.

The Egyptian Government has issued £ 3,84,700 (sterling) four per cent. Irrigation Trust Certificates, being the balance of the total issue of £3,714,700.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

BANQUET TO RAS MAKONNEN IN PARIS.

LONDON, JULY 20.

At a banquet given to Ras Makonnen at Paris, M. Etienne eulogised Ras Makonnen as the promoter of the Jibutil Harrar Railway which will revolutionise the economic conditions between the Nile and the Gulf of Aden. M. Etienne said that France did not aspire to the control of the Abyssinia Railway, but only intended to develop the riches of Ethiopia for the world's enterprise.

Ras Makonnen expressed his thanks for the reception he had received and for the proofs of friendship given. He drank to President Loubet and to France.

NEW SULTAN OF ZANZEBAR.

Sayed Ali has been proclaimed Sultan of Zanzibar. Mr. Rogers has been appointed Regent until the Sultan has reached the age of twenty-one.

BOER REFUGEES RETURN TO THE CAPE.

Nine hundred Boer refugees have sailed from Portugal for Capetown.

RETURN OF THE GUARDS.

The Coldstream, the Scots and Grenadier Guards have arrived at Southampton from the Cape.

SHOOTING AT BISLEY.

LONDON, JULY 19.

England has won the Elcho Shield at Bisley.

GARDEN PARTY AT HATFIELD.

Lord Salisbury has given a garden party at Hatfield. Between four and five thousand guests were present, including Indian princes, colonials, diplomatists, peers, and members of Parliament.

CRICKET IN ENGLAND.

Warwickshire has beaten Leicestershire by ten wickets.

Surrey has beaten Middlesex by ten wickets.

Lancashire has beaten Essex by three wickets.

Sussex has beaten Kent by one wicket.

Nottinghamshire versus Yorkshire and Somersetshire versus the Australians have been drawn.

INDIAN TROOPS TO VISIT MANCHESTER.

The Indian Troops will visit Manchester on the 30th inst., at the invitation of the City Council.

MR. WYNDHAM IN THE CABINET.

It is understand that Mr. Wyndham is definitely included in the Cabinet. He is remaining Chief Secretary for Ireland.

THE MAIL.

ADEN, JULY 19.

The P. & O. Company's s.s. Coromandel with the homeward Mails of the 12th instant arrived here at 1 a.m., on Saturday.

FLUCTUATIONS IN RAILWAY EARNINGS.

LARGE DECREASES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 19.

The enormous increase in Indian Railway earnings which took place last year is not being maintained. The returns for the quarter ending the 30th ultimo issued to-day, show a decrease, as compared with the corresponding three months of 1901, of twenty-three lakhs of rupees.

The Rajputana Malwa railway is behind by fourteen lakhs; The Bombay Baroda, by ten lakhs, the G. I. P. Railway, by nine lakhs; the East Indian by five lakhs; the Southern Punjab by two lakhs, and the Rajputana Lehatinns by one lakh.

The principal railways showing an increase are the Indian Midland, which is ahead by five lakhs; the Southern Mahratta by four lakhs; the Madras Railway by nearly three lakhs; the Bengal and North-Western by two lakhs, and the Burma Eastern Bengal and Bengal Nagpur by over a lakh each.

THE CHINA RELIEFS.

The 9th Gurkha Rifles, at Lansdowne, have been warned to proceed to China. The depot of this regiment will remain at Lansdowne.

DELHI CORONATION DURBAR.

CONCESSIONS FOR VOLUNTEERS ATTENDING MANOEUVRES.

As a preliminary to selection of the one-thousand Indian Volunteers who are, to take part in Coronation manœuvres at Delhi, each corps is being invited to state how many of its members are prepared to attend. When this has been ascertained, it will be possible to issue orders fixing the number to be contributed by each force.

The idea at present is that the unit should be a section of ten men, whether horse or foot, and nominations will presumably be made very much upon the principles followed on the occasion of the selection of the hundred Volunteers sent home in connection with the Coronation.

The following are the concessions which the Government of India have sanctioned for the members of the Volunteer Contingent at Delhi:—(1) Free passages to and from Delhi to all ranks on the scale allowed to British troops also, for authorised chargers and officers' servants; (2) the following articles will be issued on loan to each volunteer:—great coat, waterbottle, haversack, waterproof sheet and blanket. Volunteers will bring other bedding and uniform and provide their own cutlery, glass and crockery, to be included in baggage allowance; (3) free, rations will be supplied to N.-C. O's. and men on the scale allowed for British troops and also forage for horses of mounted men. Cooking utensils and native cooks will also be found; (4) rum as for British troops will be provided on payment.; (5) pay will be given as for British troops for officers, N.-C. O's. and men from the date of leaving their own station until return thereto; (6) blank ammunition, tents, including mess tents, for officers and servants, conservancy arrangements, and the necessary hospital accommodation will also be provided free; (7) volunteer officers will make their own arrangements for the officers' mess.

COLLISION ON THE G. I. P. RAILWAY.

MANY PASSENGERS INJURED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KHANDALLA, JULY 19.

A collision occurred this morning about 4 o'clock at the Reversing Station on the Bhore Ghat between Bombay and Poona when Nos. 17 Down and 18 Up passenger trains ran into each other. It appears that the former train was entering the station against the signal as the Up train was leaving. Seventeen third-class passengers and the driver of the Up train received slight injuries which were attended to on the spot by the Company's medical officer. The front brake, luggage-van, and a horse box on the Up train were derailed and caused traffic to be stopped for a few hours. The road has since been cleared and traffic resumed.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

POONA, JULY 20.

A serious railway collision, luckily unattended with loss of life, though resulting in more or les injury to a number of third-class passengers, occurred between two passenger trains at the Reversing Station this morning.

The passenger train which leaves Poona a 1-10 a.m. left at the usual hour, and reaching Lanowli changed engines, was then driven by Ghaut Driver Connell to the Reversing Station.

As Connell's train was leaving the Reversing Station yard, he was run into by a train coming from Bombay. The lines from Poona and Bombay intersect each other at this point, just before the descent to Karjat begins, and it was at this point of intersection that the two trains met. The force of impact was such that Driver Jones's engine was derailed, while brake and road-van behind the engine of Connell telescoped and stood on end. A Parsi brakesman who was in front of the brake, had a marvellous escape. His van was literally smashed. Driver Connell was slightly injured and seventeen native passengers in carriages near the engines received cuts about their faces and hands, while many more complained of slight scratches and bruises. There were several European passengers in trains, but none were injured. Driver Jones came off without a scratch.

Information was immediately sent to Lanowli, and a relief train carrying the Company's doctor and a number of officials and workmen immediately started for the scene of accident.

A passenger who came in the Bombay train says the collision occurred about 3-50 in the morning, there being a moon at the time, but it was so very foggy that one could not see very far in front.

Driver Jones was in the front engine of the Bombay train and Driver Rosello in the rear. Brakesman Sorabjee Dadabhoy occupying the front brake and Guard Jones at the end.

The train coming from Poona was driven by Driver Connel, Guard Smith being in charge with a Parsi brakesman in front. They were steaming into the Reversing Station and had just topped the incline when there was a sudden and violent shock, which brought the train to a stand-still; they then found they had run into a train coming from Poona telescoping several wagons and causing injury to passengers.

The up-train run against the signals in coming up the incline, heavy fog preventing the driver from seeing anything.

The line was blocked for a long time, but eventually, after the injuries to the passengers in both trains had been attended to, by hard work the workmen were able to clear the line.

The passengers of the Bombay train were transferred into the Poona train. After backing on to the main line, the two trains went back over the course they had come.

Guard Jones of the Bombay train states that about 3-45 he looked out of his brake for signals, but could see nothing owing to the fog. The train was running perfectly to time. Suddenly there was a collision, the shock of which threw him off his seat. Both engines were damaged and the brake-van of the Poona train was smashed.

There was no confusion or uproar among the passengers, but it was found that between forty and fifty passengers received cuts and bruises. seventeen were treated by the doctor who cam from Lanowli.

Guard Smythe who took his train to Bombay, had to take off eight carriages at Lanowli and replace them, as they were more or less damaged.

The Poona train which took over the Bombay passengers, when the line was sufficiently cleared, came to Poona at 1-55 p.m., nearly eight hours behind time. At the time of the train's arrival, many people who had heard of the accident assembled at the station to witness the arrival of the passengers, a few of whom were covered with plasters.

An official enquiry will be held shortly.

THE RETURN OF THE BOERS.

SATARA PAROLERS FOR SOUTH AFRICA.

Under instructions from Army Headquarters it is notified that 181 Burghers now in the Boer Parolers, Camp at Satara, will embark for South Africa.

Immediately orders for disposal of remaining four Parolers have been communicated direct to the Commandant, Boer Parolers' Camp, they will be conducted to Bombay by the Commandant and staff.

On the departure for South Africa, the Parolers' Camp at Satara will be closed.

ALLEGED THEFT BY A HOSPITAL STOREKEEPER.

SON IMPLICATED IN THE CHARGE.

POONA, JULY 20.

Adarjee Maneckjee, Station Hospital Storekeeper at Ahmednagar and his son Dhanjeeshaw were again placed before Rao Saheb Deshpande charged with theft by public servants. Mr. Gadgil, barrister, instructed by Mr. Marathe, police court prosecutor, conducted the prosecution. Mr. Deshpande defended accused. Major Palin and Lieutenant Phillips watched the case.

Lieutenant Phillips being examined stated that he accompanied the Inspector to the Station Hospital on the 11th June.

Major Palin verified hospital stock, and found certain mattresses missing. The inspector then asked accused about the missing articles, but accused could not at first account for them. He however stated they were in charge of the senior hospital assistant, and offered to produce them, but Major Palin did not allow him to go away, but offered to accompany him. Major Palin observed two mattresses lying outide the quarters, thereupon he looked around the house and saw many articles of clothing, bedding, glassware, wines, and spirits, belonging to the Government. He immediately sent for the chief constable, who searched the house. During search the accused's son was found wearing a pair of cotton socks, the property of the Government.

Major Palin examined, corroborated the above evidence.

After some more witnesses were examined, accused were released on bail for Rs. 3,000 each, the case being adjourned till the 28th inst.

MR. TATA'S PARSI TEAM.

CORDIAL RECEPTION GIVEN.

WILL PLAY VARIOUS MATCHES.

NAGPUR, JULY 20.

Mr. Dorab Tata's Parsi team arrived by to-day's morning mail to play cricket, tennis, polo, and billiard matches with the C. P. Club, and was heartily welcomed by the Parsis of Nagpur.

In the evening the team was entertained at a party given by the Parsi Anjuman Committee at Mr. Bazonji, our popular mill manager's bungalow. There was a large gathering of ladies and gentlemen, and greetings and good wishes were freely exchanged, and a very pleasant and enjoyable evening was spent. The party dispersed after hearty cheers for the team's success.

The members of the C. P. Club have very kindly laid open their club house for the free use of the members of the team and their hosts during their stay in Nagpur.

THE INDIAN COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF DESIGNATE.

DATE OF LORD KITCHENER'S ARRIVAL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 19.

An "Indian Daily News" special cablegram, dated London, the 18th instant, states:—

It is settled that Lord Kitchener will arrive in Bombay by the last Mail in November, and will assume office from Sir Power Palmer at once. He will probably visit the Soudan on his way out. It is expected that Colonel Hubert Hamilton will accompany Lord Kitchener as Military Secretary.

EXPLOSION ON A STEAMER.

SECOND ENGINEER FOUND GUILTY OF NEGLIGENCE.

At a Marine Court of Inquiry to-day, regarding the explosion on board the steamer Inchulva on the 17th ultimo, resulting in a European fireman being killed, the Court found John Biggin, the Second Engineer, guilty of negligence in not properly testing the gauge glasses. The Court suspended his certificate for six months, but recommended the local Government to grant a lower grade certificate in the meantime.

THE BURMA MAIL STEAMER.

ENCOUNTERS HEAVY WEATHER.

The Burma Mail steamer Malda has arrived here two days overdue. The steamer encountered a cyclone in the Bay of Bengal, and owing to heavy seas being shipped was compelled slow her engines and alter her course. She has suffered no particular damage. She however missed the connection with the English mail and the Burma mails consequently will be delayed for a week.

ARREST OF A SUPPOSED MUTINY LEADER.

PREACHING SEDITION TO RAJPUTS.

STRANGE STORY FROM LUCKNOW.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, JULY 19.

An arrest was made by the police in the Lucknow Cantonment the other day, which promises to be of considerable interest. Information was sent to the police that a very old man with a long white beard and dressed as a Jogi was preaching sedition in the 7th Rajput Lines. He was arrested and it was subsequently ascertained that he was no other than the notorious Rana Beni Mahdo, a leader of the rebels, who took an active part against the British during the mutiny, and who afterwards fled to Nepaul where he remained hiding in the jungles till recently, when he visited Indore and was arrested a large reward being offered for his apprehension. After his arrest at Indore he was discharged owing to his identity not having been satisfactorily established.

He was placed before the Cantonment Magistrate at Lucknow, but refused to answer any questions concerning himself. He was subsequently sent to Shahkespore for identification, but the result was unsatisfactory. He is at present in the lock-up here, pending the result of enquiries made from Indore.

The man speaks freely with the natives, but will not utter a word of any information regarding himself in the presence of Europeans. If the identity of the man be established as Rana Beni Mahdo, his record of crime is very great, surpassing that of many rebel leaders. It is stated that his son was hanged some years ago as a rebel, being identified by the Maharajs of Balrampore.

The man carries a human skull about with him, but does not say who the ghastly relic belongs to.

Stories of his cruelty to the English during the time of the Mutiny are circulating freely. One is to the effect that he is reported to have said that during the Mutiny he did not taste food or drink till his "talwar" was dripping with Feringee blood.

THE MAHARAJA OF KOLHAPUR.

TOUR IN EUROPE.

ALLAHABAD, JULY 19.

The "Pioneer's" correspondent cabling from London on the 18th instant says, that the Maharaja of Kolhapur has left England on a short tour to Paris, Venice and Florence. He returns in time for the Coronation.

LORD CURZON AND THE CABINET

"WILD RUMOURS."

The "Pioneer's" London correspondent cables:—Referring to the reports regarding Lord Curzon the "Times" in its issue of the 18th speaks of the recall of Lord Curzon as a wild rumour.

The "Daily Telegraph" surmises that whatever happens, the Viceroy will remain in India over the Delhi Coronation Durbar.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

CHINA—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Via Bhamo, interrupted.

AFRICA—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.

Communication with Bolama interrupted.

Bhamo route to China interrupted beyond the Indian Frontier.

Cable Saint Jacques Haiphong interrupted.

Cables Dominique Martinique, St. Lucia Martinique, Guadaloupe, Martinique, St. Lucia St. Vincent, St. Lucia, and Grenada interrupted. Telegrams will be conveyed frequently by steamers.

Cable communication with Martinique is open via Lisbon and Cadiz. Telegrams can only be accepted at sender's risk.

Code addresses should not be used.

Cable Puerto Plata Martinique interrupted.

Land communication with Annam and Tonkin is restored on one line.

Communication with Burma restored on two direct wires.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 20th July, 1902.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission: Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	19	4	0 p m	17	43
Teheran	20	2	51 p.m.	—	7
Suez	20	0	0 p m	—	44

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 20th July, 1902.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	0	34	0	1
" Karachi	0	14	0	1
" Madras	0	26	0	1

A COBRA, apparently not of the ordinary kind, has caused some consternation amongst the staff of a station on the Madras Railway. The stationmaster, with his staff, after having resorted to all measure and means to scare or destroy the unwelcome visitor in despair indited the following epistle to the district traffic superintendent:—"Honoured Sir, I beg to bring to your kind notice that a fearful cobra is very often come to our sight from the aloe fencing which is very close and opposite to my station. Therefore I beg your honour to kindly arrange with the Engineering Department to remove the aloe fencing at the yard as early as possible in order to prevent the danger to us and as well as to the public". The railway authorities are arranging to substitute wire fencing, instead of aloes, to restore the usual equanimity of the staff.

THE COLLAPSE OF A HOUSE.

CORONER'S INQUIRY.

VERDICT OF ACCIDENT.

At the Morgue yesterday morning, Mr. P. Byrne, Coroner, concluded the adjourned inquiry regarding the collapse of a five-storeyed house in Kamati. poora on the 23th ultimo, which resulted in the deaths of three men named Narayen Krishna, Runchord Kumtha and Mahadeo Piraji. The house belonged to Dewram Keshewji, a municipal contractor. Superintendent Nolan assisted in conducting the inquiry. Mr. Hugh Sealy, pleader, appeared for the owner.

Mr. Manekji Hormusji Vajifdar, Honorary Assistant Engineer, Public Works Department, Bombay, said he had twenty-eight years' experience in engineering and was for fifteen years in charge of D and E Divisions of P. W. D., Bombay. Under instructions from the Executive Engineer, he went to the building in question on the 1st instant and examined it. The wood used on the ground and first floor was second hand. Some second-hand as well as rotten posts were pointed out to him by the police. These three were the only rotten pieces of timber he saw.

The wall on the ground floor consisted of stone and lime and was twenty-one inches thick. The first floor wall which was built of similar materials, was eighteen inches thick.

Had the wall been a framework one, and had it been known that any of the posts were rotten, additional posts would have been necessary to secure safety. From the survey he had made and the information received, he did not find evidence to show that the building was being constructed in a manner dangerous to life. It was the duty of a person about to build a superstructure on old foundation, to ascertain the condition of the old structure. A qualified engineer would not be justified in assuming, from the thickness of the lower wall, with no indications of old posts, that the building was a solid masonry one, and would bear additional four storeys. It was his duty to dig trial pits at the foot of the wall in two or three places to see the foundations of the old masonry and the thickness of their footings.

At this stage the witness fainted from weakness and could not proceed with his evidence.

Mr. Sealy said his client Dewram Keshewji did not wish to make any statement or to call any witnesses.

The Coroner, in summing up the evidence to the jury, said the main question for the jury to decide was whether the deaths of the three deceased men were due to accident or negligence of anybody; and on that point, he said, the evidence of the experts was most important. Again they should decide whether the owner had reason to think that the wall was a frame work one, and whether there were indications which should have put him on an enquiry about it. If there were such indications, he should have examined the wall and was bound to strengthen it: if not, he would have been justified in raising the superstructure over the old wall. There was, however, no evidence to show that the owner had reason to think that the building was a frame-work one. His plans, on the contrary, pointed to the conclusion that he took it to be a masonry building, and this theory was confirmed by the fact that the witness, who was digging the holes in the wall, did not know that a post existed in it. The expert evidence of Mr. Marzban and Mr. Vajifdar went to show that the accident was not due to any negligence in construction. If the jury found that there was neglect, they must bear in mind that according to the legal decisions the neglect must be gross to put the offender on his trial.

The jury after a short consultation returned a unanimous verdict of accidental deaths.

SHARE AND STOCK BROKERS' ASSOCIATION.

THE annual general meeting of the Share and Stock Brokers' Association was held at noon on Saturday in the Association's Hall, under the presidency of Mr. Shapurjee Burjorjee Bharucha. The annual report of the Committee of the Association, in which was read to the meeting, showed that the income for the year was Rs. 14,971, while the expenditure amounted to Rs. 9,279. Regret was expressed at the deaths of several brokers during the year.

The chairman, in addressing the meeting, said that twenty-two brokers had died during the year, which was comparatively a large figure. He said that the mill industry was at present in a prosperous state, and was likely to continue such during the next five years, for the reason that there was no probability of any new mills being started during that period. Several mills had gone into liquidation in Bombay as well as in China and Japan. The present was a good time for mills. There was a fair demand for the goods in China, and the out-turn found proportionate purchasers, so that the mills would be able to pay good dividends.

Mr. Cooverjee Merwanjee Mehta said that several brokers, instead of using the Association's Hall, transacted business in the street, which was an objectionable practice and subjected them to police prosecutions. The brokers carried on their business well into the night, which affected their health and probably led to a larger mortality among them, so that they should do all their business from 10 a. m. to 5 p. m. Mr. Cooverjee next referred to the disinterested labours of Mr. Dadachai Naorojee in England on behalf of the mill industry in India, and to the valuable contributions he made, and caused to be made to "India," for the support of which he annually paid Rs. 38,000 out of his own pocket. Mr. Cooverjee had, therefore, made a suggestion to the committee to pay an annual sum of Rs. 3,000 to Mr. Dadabhai out of the Association's funds. In order to add to the funds, he said, that the fee of Rs. 20 charged to each broker had been raised to Rs. 1,000, but he suggested that it should be further raised to Rs. 5,000, for in England the fee charged was higher still.

The chairman said they could not render assistance to Mr. Dadabhai Naorojee in the manner proposed, for they could not enter into matters political. An increase in the fees charged to brokers could not well be made at present.

The customary resolutions were then passed for the adoption of the report, the appointment of a committee, etc. It was also resolved that, if a poor and disabled broker wished to sell his ticket during his life time the committee should purchase it for Rs. 50. The proceedings closed with the customary compliment to the chairman.

DEPARTURE OF TIME-EXPIRED SOLDIERS.

The P. & O. Co.'s Mail Steamer Peninsular, Captain T. Leigh, which sailed on Saturday for Aden conveyed the time-expired details of the undermentioned regiments:—One man, one woman, and four children of Argyle and Sutherland Highlanders; one man 1st Yorks Regiment; one man, 1st Cheshire Regiment; three men 9th Lancers; one Warrant officer, and twenty-eight men 2nd Gordon Highlanders; one man 1st Warwicks; three men 1st Hants; one warrant officer, one man, one woman, and four children, 2nd Border Regiment. They were embarked from the Ballard Pier.

MISCONDUCT OF POLICEMEN.

On Saturday morning at the Esplanade Police Court, Mr. Karsondas Chabildas, Third Presidency Magistrate, disposed of the case in which Tookaram Goonaji, P. C. No. 338E, who was charged with obtaining for himself as a public servant an illegal gratification of Rs. 10 in two currency notes of Rs. 5 each, from one Nanchand Lumbaji on the 16th instant, and with forbearing to do an official act, namely, not to arrest one Bhooria, brother of Nanchand on a charge under section 114 of Act IV of 1902, with regard to receiving a water tap which was alleged to have been stolen. Evidence showed that Bhooria, brother of Nanchand purchased a water tap from a hawker for Rs. 1-12 in the 8th Kamatipura lane on the 15th instant. Accused saw him going along the road with the tap and stopped him. He asked Bhooria where he got the tap from. It was stolen property and he would let him go if he paid him Rs. 10. The defence was that there was ill-feeling existing between Nanchand and the accused and the charge was a false one. The Magistrate convicted him on the evidence and sentenced him to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

Another policeman, Vithal Mahadoo, No. 793 C, was charged in the same court with assaulting one, Ramnath Vicoba with an umbrella at Thakoredwar. The Magistrate fined him Rs. 5.

Twice English Coronations have been postponed—in the case of Charles II. on account of the plague in London, and in the case of George IV. in consequence of the Parliamentary inquiry into the conduct of Queen Caroline. But even if the King had been well enough to go through the ceremony he would have been prevented by his doctors from taking part in the procession on Friday. But the procession would have taken place all the same, and the King and Queen would probably have been represented by the Prince and Princess of Wales. The announcement would in any case have been kept back until the last minute.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

THE CONVALESCENCE OF THE KING.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JULY 4.

ALTHOUGH up to the time of writing the surgeons in attendance upon the King have not officially announced His Majesty to be out of all danger, the bulletins continue to be uniformly favourable, and the general opinion is that not very many hours will elapse before the welcome tidings will be proclaimed from Buckingham House. At any rate the nation has made up its mind that the sovereign is going to get well and to get well, very soon. The gloom that hung over the country a week ago like a pall has lifted, and as Lord Salisbury put it in his speech last week, people are returning to their customary avocations. The whole country appreciates very much the sympathy that has been so marked in all foreign countries except two. I refer to Germany and Spain. That it should be possible for the Madrid correspondent of the "Times" to say that in no single Spanish paper has any editorial notice whatever been taken of the grief and distress of a friendly nation strikes English people as singular. As to German callousness, we are accustomed to that and treat it with the feeling suitable to the circumstances. What can be done with a people who are, as I am credibly informed by one of themselves, a gentleman of the highest intelligence and repute, "praying for the King's death. That this is not so impossible as one would be glad to think of it, I need only refer to what the Berlin correspondent of the "Times" wrote the other day. "I refrain" he said, from quoting certain organs of German parties, because on an occasion of this nature no self-respecting English journal could be expected to pollute its columns by reproducing specimens of such utter vileness. Mind you, these things have appeared in journals which are described as "by no means uninfluential or obscure". Since then the Kaiser has incurred the displeasure of the "Berliner Neueste Nachrichten". The leading Conservative paper by using English in his telegrams of sympathy with the English King.

THE INDIAN PRINCES AND INDIAN REPRESENTATIVES.

His Majesty's Indian guests continue to receive a great deal of attention, and nobody can say that they are neglected: if anything, I should say that they are receiving almost too much notice for their own personal ease. No important social event is complete without the usual array of gorgiously-attired Orientals, though some of them affect the ordinary garb of an English gentleman and an English waiter and to do them justice, they do not seem to dislike it. So far from looking bored by this overwhelming torrent of hospitality, they appear to thoroughly enjoy it, and their amiability is the admiration of English hostesses. There have been occasions when a Maharaja has not put himself out of the way to be gracious to those who wished to do him honour in London drawing rooms; but those occasions are remote and need not be particularised. As if to make up for the bitter disappointment, they in common with everybody else here feel at the postponement of the great ceremony, the Court has been especially interested in them. On Tuesday, some of the ruling chiefs together with His Highness the Aga Khan were ceremoniously received at Buckingham Palace by Her Majesty, and the same compliment was paid to the others on the following day. I am the most sorry for the Indian representatives—"the famous fifteen" as they are popularly styled,—who are being entertained at St. Ermin's Hotel. Some of these did not arrive very early and had not the same opportunities of coming into personal contact with the Sovereign before he was stricken down with illness, and they have felt the calamity for such, it is, most acutely. They were inclined to be very melancholy at first, but the Hon. Mr. John Pollen was as usual equal to the occasion, and they have become reconciled like the rest of us to the heavy blow which fell upon the nation and the Empire so unexpectedly twelve days ago. The Prince of Wales on whom such a great responsibility and so much heavy work has fallen, gave a dinner party at York House on Tuesday, at which besides the Grand Duke of Hesse, the Duke and Duches of Connaught and Princes Margaret of Connaught, there were present the Maharaja of Gwalior, the Maharaja of Kolhapur, the Maharaja of Bikanir, the Maharaja of Idar (Sir Pertab Singh), the Maharaja and Maharani of Kuch Behar, His Highness the Aga Khan, Earl and Countess Roberts, Lord and Lady George Hamilton. The Maharaja of Jeypur joined the party after the dinner. Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy has had a busy week. On Monday, upon the invitation of the Hon. Sydney Holland, Sir Jamsetjee and his family paid a visit to London Hospital, and were shown over that famous institution. It may be of interest to mention that in 1868 the late Mr. Rustamjee Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy built a ward at this, his hospital, especially for patients who have undergone a serious operation—the object being to provide them with a place for complete rest and quiet. The doctors told Sir Jamsetjee that this ward had been the means of saving many lives. On Tuesday morning Sir Jamsetjee and party went to the Colonial Review; in the evening, Sir Jamsetjee and Lady Jejeebhoy were among the guests at the grand reception given by Lady Lansdowne. On Wednesday, they were of course at the Indian review, and their other engagements for that day were a garden party at Wimbledon given by Sir Charles and Lady Elliott, and the great Coronation Ball at the Crystal Palace. Yesterday Sir Jamsetjee and Lady Jeejeebhoy were among the guests of the Counters Roberts and of the Duches of Somerset. To-day they are attending Mr. and Mrs. William West's fete at the Botanical Society's Gardens; the Duchess of the Westminster's "At Home", and the much talked of reception to be held at the India Office to-night. By the way there seems to be an impression a broad here that the spacious courtyard of the block of Goverment buildings of which the India Office is a part has been covered over for to-night's function. As was the case on the occasion of the memorable entertainment given at India's expense to Sultan Abdul Aziz. The scene of to-night's durbar, if it may be so called, is a very different place, and perhaps not in area a quarter of the size of the space utilised for the Sultan's reception. On the other hand galleries and corridors of the India Office will be available for the guests, and this will make up for the comparatively circumscribed area of the court in which the Prince of Wales on behalf of their Majesties receive to-night the King's Indian guests. I am told that at the India office opinion was divided as to the propriety of holding the reception at all. Some were for postponing it. The decision ultimately rested with the Secretary of State, and in view of the King's recovery people, I think, will say that he has exercised a wise discretion.

THE COLONIAL AND INDIAN REVIEWS.

It was a happy thought to give Londoners an opportunity of seeing the Colonial and Indian Contingents in all the splendour of their war paint, but the idea might have been better carried out. In the first place the Horse Guards Parade was not the proper place for such a spectacle or rather spectacles, for absurdedly enough the Colonials were reviewed on one day and the Indians in another. The area of the Houseguards is far too circumscribed for such a display, and why the reviews were not held in Hyde Park only the War Office can say. The first notion it seems was that both Contingents should be reviewed at the same time. Why his very proper notion was not carried out. It must leave the "Daily Chronicle" to explain. "Friction" said that paper in its issue on Monday, "has arisen between the India and Colonial Offices on the question of the forthcoming review of the Indian and Colonial troops, and the sequel is not without interest for the public. Had the rival official minds been in accord, there would have been but one review, and the Indians and Colonials would have been seen together on parade. As we announced on Saturday, the authorities were divided on the question of a suitable day for the holding of the combined ceremony. The India Office, it appears, favoured Wednesday, and the Colonial Office, Tuesday. Though this is the ostensible cause of the disagreement, it is generally believed that a certain amount of jealousy in reality underlay

the difference of opinion, each office appearing to fear that its own particular display might be eclipsed by that of the other. However this may be, the result is that there will be two reviews instead of one, that of the Colonial troops on Tuesday, and that of the Indian Contingent on Wednesday. Owing to this departure from the original scheme, the whole of the arrangements have had to be revised to meet the altered conditions".

The alteration of the arrangements at the eleventh hour may possibly account for the muddle that took place about the seats. On the day before the Colonial review an announcement was published in all the papers stating that Colonels who wished to be present should apply to their respective agents general. But so few tickets had been allotted to the Agents General, that not a title of the applications could be granted. The House of Commons were treated almost as badly, while as for people connected with India, why they were for the most part sent empty away. But they consoled themselves by reflecting that for once the pampered colonials had not had invitations flung at them. As my request for a ticket to witness the Indian review was not successful. I must refer your readers to the reports in the London Press. I will only add that whatever may have been the shortcoming of the authorities, such spectators as managed to obtain admission to the half-filled stands were amply rewarded on both occasions, while the enthusiasm of the crowds on the route rather small in number on the first day and really large on the second, left nothing to be desired. Clearly of the two Contingents the Indian is the most popular, not only with the mass of the people but with all classes.

SIR HENRY WATERFIELD.

SIR Henry Waterfield who retired from the India office, after nearly forty-nine years service, on the 30th ult. was educated at Westminster, and appointed as a junior clerk to the India Board, 1st September 1853, and after serving in the Financial and Railway and Political and Secret Departments, was appointed Private Secretary to the President of the Board in 1858. In the same year, on the transfer of the Direct Government of India to the Crown, he was transfered to the new India Office, Westminster, in the Financial Department, and in 1860 was attached to the Secretary of State as Private Secretary and precis writer. In 1867 he was appointed Assistant Secretary in the Military Department, and in 1871 Assistant Secretary in the Public Works Department, and in 1874 Secretary in the Statistics and Commerce Department. And in 1879 Secretary in the Financial Department. It was in this last post that Sir Henry Waterfield has made his great official reputation. The work of the Financial Department of the India office is two-fold. In the first place it assists the Secretary of State in Council in dealing with question relating to Financial Administration in India; and in the second place the Department assists in the consideration of business arising in this country, such as the financial relations of the India Office with the War Office, and other branches of the Imperial Administration, with Indian Railway companies and with the London money Market, the sales of remittances from India and the preparation of Financial information for Parliament. During the prolonged period of Sir Henry Waterfield's tenure of the position of Financial Secretary, serious questions have arisen in both branches of the work. In 1879 the fall in the rupee began and within a few years from that date, while the currency difficulty was still growing, the necessity for enlarged military expenditure and for liberal and steadly outlay on railways had to be looked in the face, and provided for at all hazards. The closing of the Indian Mints recommended by the Indian Government, was adopted on the recommendation of Lord Herschell's Committee in 1893. Sir Henry Waterfield was Secretary to the Committee which at the conclusion of its Report observed :—" We desire to express our high appreciation of the benefit conferred upon us by the appointment of Mr. Waterfield to act as Secretary to the Committee. His knowledge, ability and zeal have been of the greatest assistance to us throughout our protracted deliberations". The vigilant and successful work Sir Henry Waterfield has done in maintaining the credit of India on the London Money Market is equally important, although, from the nature of the work, it has not attracted so much public notice as the currency policy he carried out. In 1879, three-tenths of the sterling debt of India bore interest at 5 per cent; and seven-tenths at 4 per cent, and it was at the latter rate the new loans were issued. At the present time about half of the sterling debt consists 3 1-2 per cent stock; more than three-tenths of 3 per cent stock, and one-tenth of 2 1-2 per cent. stock. At this moment India's credit in Europe is superior to that of most British Colonies, Home Corporations, and Great European Powers, excepting Great Britain herself, and has been achieved in spite of heavy demands on the resources of the Government of India, to meet military expenses, necessitated chiefly by the underhand intrigues of Russia and France against us, and by ever recurring famines arising from cosmical causes, and plagues, partly to be traced to local insanitary conditions, but partly also consequent from these repeated famines. Another subject which made great demands on Sir Henry Waterfield's patience, knowledge and ability was the adjustment of the payment due from India to the Imperial Government, mainly on account of the services rendered by the War Office in connection with the provision of 74,000 British troops for service in India. A commission of which Lord Northbrook was president, devoted thirteen years to the consideration of the matter and there has now been established a system, under which the necessary payments are calculated and made almost automatically. Many eminent men have contributed to the changes that have been mentioned, but Sir Henry Waterfield is long tenure of his responsible position, his well-known devotion to the interests of India, and his remarkable aptitudes for official work, justify the ascription to him of a very large share of the cre it for what has been done.

A large amount of valuable work was also performed by Sir Henry Waterfield as a witness before the Royal Commissions, and Select Committee. He gave evidence before the Select Committees on the Depreciation of Silver (1876), Railway Communications in India (1884), and East India Civil Servants (1890), and before the Royal Commissions on Gold and Silver (1887), on Indian Expenditure (1895-7), and Indian Currency (1898). He is also the author of the first "Report on the Moral and Material Progress of India" 1866; and of a Memorandum on the Census of British India, (1871-2) both of which will presented to Parliament.

Sir Henry Waterfield was made a C. B. in 1885; a K.C.S.I. in 1893; and a G.C.I.E., last week the appointment appearing in the "Coronation Gazette" of the 24th inst.

I have so recently, in anticipation of Sir Henry Waterfield's retirement, spoken of the esteem and regard in which he is held by his colleagues, that I will say no more on that point on the present occasion, except to repeat that it is not likely that there will ever be his like again in the post of Financial Secretary at the India Office, for patient endurance of bores of all sorts and conditions, and absolute serenity of character.

UP-COUNTRY NURSING.

THE Up-country Nursing Association for Europeans in India still carries on its useful work, and though in the past year it met with disappointments from the resignation of some of its nurses who had been in India for only a short time, it has, as shown by its recently issued Report for 1901, already sent out in the current year, or is sending out, five nurses to the two branches established at Naini Tal and in the Punjab, and it is to be hoped that it may receive such substantial support from its friends in England as will enable it to greatly enlarge its operations. Since the Association was established in 1892, and the first nurses went out in 1894, twenty nurses had been sent to India up to the end of 1901. Eight of these were still on the rolls at the end of 1901, but only five of these were actually at work at the end of the year, three being absent on leave. By the end of the current year the staff on duty will therefore be probably doubled. Up to the end of 1901, the twenty nurses who had been employed by the Association had attended to 459 cases on 10,461 nursing days. As these nurses attend to Europeans disabled by sickness or accident at places distant from the large towns where alone it is ordinarily possible to obtain good nurses, it is obvious that the Association provides for a very real want, and that the lives of many of our countrymen have thus been saved. The Association selects qualified nurses in England and pays their expenses to India. All expenses there are met by the Local Committees. The Report speaks in cordial terms of the valuable assistance given by Mrs. Sheppard, the wife of a former Commissioner of the Northern Division of the Bombay Presidency, in selecting nurses. Mrs. Sheppard possesses an unrivalled knowledge of Nursing Institutions and of the nursing staff of the principal hospitals. As at present constituted, the working Committee consists of Lady Helen Munro Ferguson, the Hon. Mrs. Neville Lyttelton, Lady (Alfred) Lyall, Mrs. Sheppard Mrs. Nelson, Mrs. Cuthill, Lady Morris, Mrs. Firebrace, Lady George Hamilton, Sir Charles Crosthwaite, Mr. W. E. Cooper, Sir James Pile, Sir Frank Forbes Adam, Sir William Bisset, Major-General Bonus, and Mr. Herbert Birdwood. The last-named is also honorary secretary.

THE LASCAR QUESTION.

Mr. Darashah R. Chichgar has arrived from Bombay to give evidence before Sir Francis Jeune's Committee on the manning of the mercantile marine. Accordingly to present arrangements, Mr. Chichgar will be examined on the Committee next Wednesday at the Board of Trade, where the inquiry is being conducted. Being a departmental committee the proceedings are not open to the Press, and this is a pity. I suppose, however, that the evidence will be published eventually.

OLLA PODRIDA.

I hear that at the annual meeting of the members of the Society of Arts is to be held next week. Sir Sir Muncherjee Bhownaggree, M. P., is to be nominated for the Council of the Society. If he should be elected, as there is little doubt he will be, he will, I believe, be the first Indian who has attained that distinction.

FROM THE KANGRA VALLEY.

STORY OF A CRIMINAL.

THE small village of Churri is on the tonga road to Pathankot, and about five miles out of Dharmsala, writes the Kangra Valley correspondent of the "Pioneer". About a quarter of a mile outside this village in the direction of Pathankot there is the largest shop in this neighbourhood, belonging to a wealthy "mahajan" named Ram Dittu. He is not a native of these parts, having come originally from Haripur, in the Dehra tehsil. His wife was living, and they had only one child a son named Mohna. About three years ago Mohna was married. The girl was very pretty well-grown for her age, and belonged to a good family. When she first came to her husband's house, Ram Dittu's wife, her mother-in-law, became unreasonably and outrageously jealous of her. After Mohna's marriage, his mother, Lakhi, made arrangements with regard to the house which were contrary to all custom, and which shocked the conservative feelings, social and religious, of her neighbours.

The son Mohna, a heavy dull fellow, with certainly a touch of madness in him, was very angry at the way in which his wife as well as himself, was treated by his mother. Some months after his marriage, not well knowing how to pass his time away, and having little or no inclination for business, he formed the acquaintance of some "fakirs," said to have been of the class called "Udasis" descended (or claiming descent) from one of the sons of the Baba Nanak. The companionship of these men did him no good, and, indeed, after a while, he found them too slow; so he sought out and became friendly, very friendly, with a "fakir" of an altogether different type, a man who is known in the village by the name of Havildar Brahmin, of a village called Bhutakh. This Havildar Brahmin, who was called a "fakir" (which seems a contradiction in terms), used to come in the morning and evening to Mohna and teach him out of a book of Hindi "mantras" the proper way to invoke the disgusting goddess who smiles for a thousand years if she is appeased with the sacrifice of a human being. And Mohna was a pupil of this teacher for fourteen months. During this time he seemed to develop certain qualities which were never before observed in him. He had sudden fits of great anger and became very quarrelsome. He was also a sort of village Krishna; rather over attentive to the "gopees" or milk maids, and pressing his attentions on them in a somwhat crough and vigorous manner. In one of his amorous escapades he went so far that he had to pay a hundred rupees to a girl's father and smaller sums to others to avoid an open scandal and a compulsory visit to the Cutcherry in Dharmsala. On another occasion he shot a girl, the daughter of a dyer, in the face with a pistol. But his father paid a sum of money to hush the matter up, and a week after this took place every man, woman and child in the village, and especially the village authorities, would have sworn by all they held sacred that they never heard of such a thing as a pistol in all their life.

As it was only to be hoped and expected, Mohna became possessed of wonderful physical strength from reading and acting up to his "mantras." The villagers relate that on one occasion he took two huge vessels filled them with water from a well, and put them on the ends of a strong pole of wood to carry them home. The pole broke, and he filled the vessels again, and carried them home on his shoulders; each of the vessels full of water weighing at least twenty-four seers. On some day about the beginning of may, about three o'clock in the morning, while it was still dark, Mohna got up out of bed, having had a dream in which the goddess appeared to him, saying "Why have you not given me the two black goats you promised me so faithfully"? He crossed over to his father's room, saying, "Give me the keys of the shop, as I want to read my book of 'mantras'!" The father refused, and told him to wait until the daylight came. This refusal made him very angry; and he again asked for the keys, which were again refused. Mohna then went to an upper part of the house, brought down a sword, and gripping it with his two hands, rushed on his father. The father caught hold of the sword low down near the hilt, and although by this he got his fingers deeply cut, he saved his life. The mother Lakhi, heard and saw all this in the dim light of the breaking day; so she rushed out into the yard, screaming and shouting to the neighbours for assistance. Now Mohna, hearing his mother, gave a brutal kick to his father, who fell senseless on the floor. The son then believing that he had killed his father, left him, and rushed out to his mother. He made a savage swipe with the sword at the left side of her head She put up her arm to save herself, and her arm was cut in two. She then fell on the ground and he delivered another blow at her neck and another which left her head attached to her body by only a small piece in front. He then went to the house of the lambardar, with the reeking sword, hot in his hand. The lambardar was not at home, but his brother was; and to this man Mohna confessed his awful crime, showing him the weapon with which the crime was committed. The lambardar came back later on, made enquiries, and got the machinery of law into work. Mohna has been sentenced to penal servitude for life'.

EARTHQUAKE SHOCKS AT BUNDER ABBAS.

A PERSIAN Gulf correspondent states that at 7-30 a.m. on the 9th instant, the population of Bunder Abbas was thrown into a state of panic by a severe shock of earthquake. It lasted from three to four minutes, and all the houses of the town rocked violently. Many of them cracked, and there is not a large building in the place that has not suffered damage. A portion of the Governor's official residence at once collapsed, and the debris in falling overwhelmed the adjacent office of the Controller. Large cracks are now visible in the Governor's residence, the Custom House, and the agency building of the British India Steam Navigation Company. The Custom House was at once closed, as were all the other offices.

One woman is reported to have succumbed to injuries received from a falling rafter. A well-known Persian merchant has sustained severe injuries through jumping off the first floor of his office during the first shock.

The shocks, says the correspondent, are not so severe as the first seem to come, from the direction of the Island of Kishm. There was an earthquake at Kishm six years ago, when over a thousand people were killed.

IT is stated that the Home Office has sanctioned a bye-law made by the Glamorganshire County Council prohibiting spitting in public places. This is the first time such a bye-law has been authorised in this country, though regulations of the kind are operative elsewhere. The Home Secretary states that he has given the to subject his serious consideration, has consulted experts upon it, and come to the conclusion that the bye-law may be sanctioned if confined to public carriages, waiting rooms, halls, and places of public entertainment, but cannot permit its application to churches, chapels, schools, and shops. If the disgusting practice can be checked in the public places mentioned above, where it is most noticeable now, a good deal will be gained, both for public health and freedom from annoyance.

CRICKET.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA vs. TWENTY-FIRST BOMBAY INFANTRY.

A remarkable match was played between elevens of the Bombay Gymkhana and the 21st Bombay Infantry on Saturday, on the Gymkhana ground. The Gymkhana turned out with a weak team; indeed it could not be said that the side they put into the field was much more than a second eleven. At least nine of their best men were away, notable amongst the absentees being Milne, Cheetham Lamb, Walton, Rodgers, Mead, Lumsden, Sale and Carnegy, who was, of course, captaining the eleven of the 21st Bombay Infantry. Still the eleven contained more than a few consistent run getters, and an interesting match was anticipated. The soldiers sent an eleven, which if it did not contain many really brilliant batsmen, was at any rate more than a moderate team, as all the side are batsmen who may be relied upon to get some runs at any rate. The wicket was in a fair condition, although it greatly favoured the bowlers. At the start it bumped a good deal, but shortly after the commencement a smart shower came on and things improved somewhat. The Gymkhana were again lucky enough to win the toss, and Rumboll sent in Aston and Paymaster Lenn to face the bowling of Govind and Sher Khan. From the commencement the bowlers had matters all their own way. Mr. Aston knocked up a couple from Govind but before he had a chance to study the exigencies of the bowling he sent an easy chance to Hawthornwaite at cover point, and this was easily taken. This reverse was followed by the dismissal of Paymaster Lenn, who was smartly taken in the slips a couple of runs later; and Mr. C. M. Ward was caught in almost precisely the same way at the other end. With three wickets down for nine runs things began to look very bad for the Gymkhana. Captain Tompkins came in and began to hit out. He drove Govind for a couple, and in the next over taking advantage of a short pitched ball sent it flying to the boundary. Kanmehta, who was fielding there, got hold of it and held it splendidly. There was some doubt as to whether the ball was not really out of the ground when it was caught, but it was a beautiful catch. The soldiers were in deed fielding most brilliantly Captain Carnegy at point was especially conspicuous in the field, and although he missed one difficult chance of taking a hard cut from Harrington, he shone throughout. Harrington played carefully for a few overs while Rumball and Gratwicke were dismissed, the former being clean bowled by Sher Khan and the latter being taken at mid on by Saknak. This was again a remarkable catch. As the result of a hard drive, the ball would have gone to the boundary had it not been stopped, and it was caught and held a couple of inches from the ground. Harrington and Burns then played together for a short time, the latter facing the bowling with more assurance than had been the case with any of his predecessors. For some minutes it seemed as though the tail were going to wag, but Harrington after having been nearly caught at the boundary from a straight drive was taken in the slips by Kalnak, another capital catch. Lieutenant Douglas got one to leg for four, and Mr. Burns knocked up one or two more by singles and then in running out to meet one of Sher Khans' short pitchers he was neatly stumped and retired with 11 to his credit the highest score of the day. Lieutenant Douglas and Mr. Burns both fell in the slips. Lieutenant Hughes carrying his bat out. All through the innings the batting was at the mercy of Govind and Sher Khan, though it must be admitted that but for unusually brilliant fielding the score would have been considerably higher. Not more than two catches were missed—one by Captain Carnegy and another by Lieutenant Daldy on the boundary. Both were exceedingly difficult chances.

With the poor total of 43 to face, the soldiers apparently had a simple task. As things turned out, however, the interest of the game had by no means departed. Captain Carnegy opened the batting for the Bombay Infantry with Lieutenant Daldy as his partner. Rumboll took up the bowling with Ward at the other end. Rumboll's first ball was a full pitch and Captain Carnegy hooked it back to Rumboll and returned at once disconsolate to the pavilion. This was a great misfortune for the soldiers, but it was to be followed by others. Lieutenant Daldy made a single and Sher Khan was immediately dismissed by a splendid ball from Rumboll—two wickets in one over at a cost of 1 run. Sonmetha and Lieutenant Daldy played very carefully for a time, though neither of them appeared to be very comfortable. Then off Ward's bowling, Lieut. Daldy was sent back, when he had just reached double figures three for fifteen. Matters were now assuming a decidedly interesting condition. From Ward's end Govind was caught in the slips by Rumboll, and in the next over Lieut. Hawthornthwaite fell to a shooting ball from Rumboll. Five for twenty-two. To make matters worse Sonmehta who was getting a run here and there, and losing no chances either, was caught by Rumboll off Ward and Sheik Kasim after having made a single bit for four fell a victim to Kanmehta's indecision and was run out. With seven wickets down for 30 it was an even chance that the Gymkhana would pull the match off after all. Five maidens, three by Rumboll and two by Ward, were bowled in succession. The batsmen were powerless. Then Kanmeths sent back a simple catch to Rumboll. The ball hung in mid air inviting capture. Rumboll started for it, but, when half way to it, called to Gratwicke who did not get sufficiently under it, and it slipped through his fingers. The match was thus thrown away. Two minutes later Kanmetha made the winning hit by a terrific smack to leg. A second afterwards he snicked the ball to Aston who made no mistake. The remaining two wickets, each made duck's eggs; and the soldiers had the satisfaction of knowing that they had won by one run.

Rumboll bowled splendidly, and he has every reason to congratulate himself on an average of 6 wickets for 13 runs. However, it was a bowler's day. The Gymkhana commenced a second innings, but the batting was a repetition of what had gone before; although taught by experience the batsmen exercised a little more care. Capt. Tompkins in trying a hit to leg had the bad luck to hook the ball over his shoulder and he was caught in the slips. Lieutenant Hughes tried hard hitting and was immediately bowled. Mr. Aston played down the bowling of Saknak and Govind, and for a time showed a little of his proper form, although he batted a prodigiously long time for his 12. He was captured in the slips off a rising ball from Sher Khan. Mr. Harrington was the only batsman who assumed any degree of comfort, and his 25 contained a number of good hits and a good deal of consistent play. Mr. Gratwicke was dismissed in precisely the same manner as Captain Tompkins had been. With a score of 48 for five wickets—due principally to Harrington and Aston—the Gymkhana may be said to have done fairly well under the circumstances. Some idea of the ascendency of the bowling over the batting may be gathered from the fact that in the course of the afternoon no less than twenty-five wickets fell at a cost of only 135 runs, an average of only 5·4 per wicket. The following were the scores :—

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

	First Innings.	Second Innings.
Mr A N S Aston c Hawthornwaite b Govind	2	c Sher Khan b Carnegy 12
Paymaster Lenan R N c Kasim b Sher Khan	5	
Mr C M Ward c Kalnak b Govind	1	b Sherkhan 0
Capt E L Tompkins c Kanmehta b Sher Khan	3	c Sonmehta b Saknak 1
Mr H E Harrington c Kalnak b Govind	10	not out 27
Mr A C Ramboll b Sherkhan	0	
Mr F St L Gratwicke st Saknak b Sher Khan	10	c Hawthornwaite b Carnegy 0
Mr C L Barns st Kalnak b Sher-Khan	11	
Lt L N Douglas R N c Govind b Sher Khan	1	not out 7
Mr R Binning c Kanmetha b Govind	3	
Lt C Hughes R N not out	1	b Saknak 1
Extras	0	Extras 0
Total	43	Total 48

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	1ST INNINGS				2ND INNINGS			
	O	M	R	W	O	M	R	W
Sher Khan	12	4	25	6	9	3	10	1
Govind	12	4	18	4	3	2	8	0
Saknak	0	0	0	0	8	5	3	2
Sonnak	0	0	0	0	6	1	15	0
Capt Carnegy	0	0	0	0	3	1	7	2

21ST BOMBAY INFANTRY.

Capt Carnegy c and b Rumboll	0
Sher Khan b Rumboll	0
Lt Daldy c Rumboll b Ward	10
Pte Sonmehta c Ward b Rumboll	10
Pte Govind c Rumboll b Ward	4
Lt Hawthornwaite b Rumboll	0
Pte Shaik Kassim run out	4
Pte Kanmehta c and b Ward	9
Pte Kalnak not out	5
Pte Sonnak b Rumboll	0
Pte Saknak c Ward b Rumboll	0
Extras	2
Total	44

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	O	M	R	W
Mr Rumboll	11·2	7	13	6
Lt Douglas	2	0	11	0
Mr Ward	9	3	18	3

P. W. D. vs BOMBAY CATHOLIC ASSOCIATION C. C.

A MATCH was played on Saturday between the P. W. Department C. C., and the Bombay Catholic Association C.C. and resulted in a win for the former by 44 runs and 3 wickets. The best scores were P.W.D.- Messrs Roberts 37, Smithers 18, and Serwai 19 (not out) and B.C.A.—Messrs. Andrade 16, D'silva 16 and Vas 13.

RALLI BROTHERS' C. C. vs. THE PAREL GYMKHANA.

THIS match was played on the Esplanade on Saturday, Ralli's team won by 2 runs. Appended are the scores :—

RALLI BROTHERS, C. C.

	First Innings.	Second Innings.
Mr Sorabjee Batliwalla, b C Malane	8	b Pires 0
Mr B D Gagrat, b Pires	6	c La Touch, b Pires 19
Mr EG Rogers, st Sharpe, b Pires	8	b c Malane 9
Mr F E Guard, c Pires, b C Malane	7	b Pires 1
Mr J J Rodgers, b Pires	0	not out 2
Mr Shapurjee Batliwalla, b C Malane	1	c Patterson, b Pires 9
Mr D N Writer, b Pires	1	st Sharpe, b Malane 2
Mr B B Panthaki, c and b C Malane	0	c and b C Malane 4
Mr J C Machilwalla, c Pires	1	c Sharpe, b Pires 0
Mr P H Pinto, not out	2	c LaTouche, b Pires 0
Mr J H Welsh, c Sharpe, b Pires	0	b C Malane 1
Extras	0	Extras 0
Total	34	Total 47

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	O	M	R	W	O	M	R	W
Mr J Pires	10·3	3	17	6	11	4	24	6
Mr C Malane	10	1	17	4	10·3	3	23	4

PAREL GYMKHANA.

Mr C Malane, c Writer	0
Mr S Sharpe, c Writer	10
Mr W Calvert, b Writer	17
Mr A Alcock, b Writer	1
Mr M La Touche b Sorab Batliwalla	1
Mr S Alcock, b Sorab Batliwalla	0
Mr A Otto, b Sorab Batliwalla	0
Mr J Pires, b Sorab Batliwalla	0
Mr Murray, b Sorab Batliwalla	0
Mr P Malane, b Writer	1
Mr J Patterson, not out	2
Extras	0
Total	32

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	O	M	R	W
Mr D N Writer	9	3	22	5
Mr Sorab Batliwalla	8·2	4	10	5

PATHARE PRABHU C. C. vs. GOCULDAS TEJPAL HIGH SCHOOL.

THESE teams met on the Esplanade on Saturday. The Pathare Prabhu teams batting first knocked up 85 runs, the chief contributors being Kirtiker, Talpade, B. S. and Pradhan 22, 16 and 13 respectively. Their opponents responded with 33 of which Ganjawalla scored 13. Kirtiker for the winning side bowled well, capturing eight wickets for fourteen runs. The Pathare Prabhu won by 52 runs.

BOMBAY FOOTBALL LEAGUE.

ROVERS vs. H. M. S. MAGDALA.

ON Saturday evening the Bombay Rovers and H. M. S. Magdala elevens met in a match in connection with the Association League. The game was played on the Cooperage, and like several that have preceded it, was of a very one-sided description. The Rovers, during the first five minutes, played only with ten men, and against the wind. Despite this, however, they during that period scored a goal. After this the sailors attacked, and sent in a couple of good shots, both of which were well stopped by Piper in goal. They then resumed the attack, and scored their second goal. In the early part of the second half the Rovers added another goal, after which both sides attacked in turn. A long spell of play in mid-field followed, after which the Magdala team broke away and scored their only goal. Some give and take play ensued, but towards the close the Rovers again asserted themselves, scoring three more more goals in quick succession. The score at the close stood as follows :—

Bombay Rovers, 6 goals.
H. M. S. Magdala, 1 goal.

REWARD FOR PLUCK AND BRAVERY

IT is proposed to award the Syrang and crew (11 men) of the Karachi Port Trust Steam Barge Jumbo a suitable pecuniary present in recognition of their gallant action in rescuing the inhabitants of Baba and Bhit from their deplorable and dangerous position during the height of the recent cyclone, who were in imminent danger of being swept away, having no means of escape. The Syrang, Adum Sheik Ebrahim, on seeing their danger from Keamari where his barge was secured, proceeded on his own initiative to their rescue and by manœuving his barge in a seamanlike manner succeeded in getting near enough to pass a line to their jetty, by means of which and his boat, he managed to embark the whole 300 odd souls and brought them safely to Keamari. To navigate across the harbour at that particular time was a very risky experiment, but the poor people were without food or water, and frantic with fear. The Port Officer has already reported the matter to the Port Trust, but under the Act they have no power to grant any money reward. The Port Officer says the "Sind Gazette" however, is of opinion that such a gallant act should not be allowed to pass unnoticed and unrewarded, and considers that a small reward should be granted, which will also act as an incentive to others on any future occasion. He therefore asks the public to subscribe for this purpose. If this appeal meets with generous response and the sum collected appears to the Port Officer to be larger than necessary for the occasion, he proposes to pay the balance into the general Cyclone Fund.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF 4TH JULY.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Massilia, Captain G. W. Cockman, arrived in harbour on Saturday morning, with the English Mails of the 4th instant. She brought the following passengers :—

Vaughan Capt E G	Waller Mr D G
Steelkasgel Capt C W	Kharas Mr N I
Baugh Major W	Moberly 2nd Lt J
Macpherson Mr and Mrs T	Scoundald Mr I B
Bromley Lt C R	Chatrang Mr G E
Mangarda Mr	Trollck Mr A
Maguire Mr	Bolsegomoff Mr J
Maguire Master	Scott Mr M S
Maguire Miss	Larkins Mr A B
Gommers Mr L	Hentschel Mr W
Johnson Lt	Dewis Capt A R
Clark Mr R H	Butler Dr J
Peters Mrs F L	Sarkies Mrs M C
Rivett-Carnac Lt Col	Boddam Hon Justice
Crummey Mr R A	Dagmar Mr N
Cans Capt E H	Jackson Dr M J
Laynting Mr J W C	Newman Capt E
Porter Mr W T	Bellean Major
Rigg Mr	Rickie Mr A E and Miss
White Sir A	Bewsher Capt
Davis Mr J A	Paterson Mr J
Clarke Mr L	Hawkins Lt F
Jacob Mr F J	Birt Mr B B
Carroll Major	Harvey-Kelly Col H

A NEW TECHNICAL SCHOOL AT BHIR.

H. H. THE NIZAM'S BIRTHDAY.

THE opening ceremony of a Technical-School and the distribution of prizes to the students of the Upper Middle School, Bhir and its branches, in connection with the birthday ceremony of H. H. the Nizam, took place on July 13th in the presence of a large gathering of officers, shahoos, jamedas, and leaders. Mr. Aziz Mirza, the First Talukdar, took the chair.

Mr. G. B. Katdare, Mechanical Engineer, Victoria J. Technical Institute and the superintendent of the school said :—

"Technical Education is of but recent growth, it is yet an infant plant requiring careful and judicious treatment, but signs of promise are not wanting, and we can confidently look forward to the time when it will have grown into a goodly tree. Most of the schools are charitable institutions in which pupils receive their board and lodging. This is the case with the well-known Mohamedan Institution, A. M. Islam, but such facilities are now been offered to the pupils. The pecuniary responsibility incurred in starting a Technical School is very great, and private enterprise in the matter of such education is totally absent. Finding that this is a place which was once renowned for silk, leather and other industries, I thought it more convenient to revive some of our local art industries".

An entertainment preceded the distribution of prizes, during which the children belonging to the school had an opportunity of displaying their vocal talents.

Mr. L. E. Katdare, the Headmaster of the Middle School, made a speech. He said : "I wish to give you some idea as regards the state of education here. As regards progress I leave it for our worthy president to express his opinion as he has lately visited and examined the school. Suffice it for me to say that I took charge of the schools here with only 457 students on the roll in 1900, while now the number is increased to 515. In connection with the late Middle School Examination, I am proud to say six out of eight (that had taken up English as their 1st language and Urdu as the 2nd) came out successful from the school and one in the first class. You will see that the average number of passes in the late Middle School Examination was only 26.2 per cent from the Government schools it was 20·6, from the schools of this division it was 34·2 per cent—while I am glad to report that it is 60 per cent from this school and 75 per cent. on the English side alone. No student has passed from any other middle school in this division in the 1st class.

"Another characteristic of this institution is that all the Hindu students take up Urdu as their second language and all the Mohamedan students take up Marathi (the language of the division) as their third language.

"If I remember well, I think such a school will not benefit the country from an educational point of view alone, but it will have the very great advantage of drawing the various classes together in the early years of life, and thus bring about a better understanding between sections of people at variance.

"I need not search for an illustration to show you how far our worthy president takes an interest in public education. It is best exemplified in the fact that his two sons are the students of this Institution. I am proud to say that they are on the list of our intelligent, and hard-working students. If all the shahoos, Government officers, and other gentlemen will follow the example set down by our worthy president, the object of the Government will be successful, and H. H. the Nizam will be glad undoubtedly to see that the subjects of the soil duly appreciate the advantages of public education.

"Before concluding this I am glad to say that much success is partly due to the help and assistance given by my assistants and also to the advice given and sanctions made by our department and more especially to our worthy president. I give on behalf of this institution my hearty thanks to all the members of the District Board, the foremost among whom is Moulvi Aziz Mirza, the President of the Board".

After the distribution of the prizes, Moulvi Aziz Mirza, the president spoke and expressed his full approval of the G. B. Katdares' scheme. He then declared the Technical School open. The National Anthem of H. H. the Nizam was sung by the students.

The customary compliments to the chairman and three cheers for H. H. the Nizam proposed by the president were followed by three cheers for the president.

THE BLACK FLAG FOR IRISHMEN.

AT the Sligo District Council meeting on June 21st a resolution condemning the action of the Government in imprisoning Mr. McHugh, M. P., was passed unanimously. In the course of the discussion, Mr. John Gilmarton, a member of the Council, referred to the Coronation, and said the man they called Edward VII., who was to occupy the throne of "Lizzie" and "Harry," was a follower of Martin Luther, the backbone of the reformers and of Protestantism. They had tried to kill the Catholic religion, but he thanked God the Catholic religion and the National flag were to-day triumphant, notwithstanding the attacks of blasphemers and Cromwell's soldiers. He considered every Nationalist in County Sligo should place a black flag on his chimney-top on Coronation Day in memory of 47, and the prosecutions suffered under the Kings and Queens and the rotten governments of England for seven centuries past, and thus show King Edward he did not live in the hearts of the Irish people. If the Irish Nationalists were as far off as the Boers they would ruin England very quickly, and show the King that his Coronation Day would be a day of blood instead of a day of jubilation and feasting.

SIMLA NOTES AND NEWS.

(Concluded from page 4.)

The chorus is a strong one, good in time and tune, and showing training which must have taken an immense amount of careful practice to acquire. The piece is also greatly indebted to Herr Buchner, whose admirable conducting conduced greatly to the success of the whole, and a word of praise is due to Mrs. Taylor, the able mistress of the robes, for some very effective costumes. The following is the full cast :—

Dorothy Bantam, (The Squire's Daughter) ..... Miss Frances Macquoid
Lydia Hawthorne, (her Cousin) ... Miss Beresford-Lovett
Phyllis Tuppitt, (Tuppitt's Daughter) ..... Mrs Twining
Mrs Privett, (a Widow) ..... Mrs Thompson
Lady Betty, (a Guest) ..... Mrs Tyler
Geoffrey Wilder, (Squire's Nephew) ..... H Coape Smith
Harry Sherwood, (his Friend) ..... E L Willcox
Squire Bantam, (of Chanticleer Hall) ..... H Thomson
John Tuppitt, Inn-keeper ..... T Francis
Lurcher, (Sheriff's Officer) ..... Lord Suffolk
Tom Strutt, (young Peasant) ..... F W Loveday

CHORUS OF

Hop-pickers, Peasant, Guests and Bridesmaids

Mesdames :—Atkinson, Barker, Harrison, Petrocochino' Pennington, Sandeman, Warren, Misses Brunker, Buckland, Cullin, Currie, Down, Rosamund Down, Halkett-Jackson, Lake Brooke, Minniken, Priestley.

Messrs :—Bartlett, E Binge, J E Clarke, Longford, Lumb, Mackinnon, Onslow, Reynolds, Remington, Sadler, Sandeman, Shaw, Turner, Wallace.

THE RENEWALL OF THE TRIPLE ALLIANCE.

NO SECRET CLAUSES.

THE "Lokalanzeiger" learns that the Triple Alliance Treaty will remain secret as before. Count von Bulow having requestrd both the Austro-Hungarian and Italian Governments not to publish its provisions. In other quarters it is asserted that the publication of the terms of the Triple Alliance will not take place until the terms of the Dual Alliance are made known. Its peaceful nature is generally insisted upon.

The Bern correspondent of the "Standard" states that there are no secret clauses inside or outside the Treaties, and that not a single word has been changed in them since their last renewal. The Triple Alliance thus remains what it was always called—a purely defensive coalition of the three Central European Powers, with no conditions imposed upon the partners with regard to the footing of their armies. Nor will that Triple Alliance prevent the signatory Powers from entering into friendly relations with other Powers. Italy will have as free a hand in the future as she has had in the past to improve her relations with France; while Austria will be free to continue the agreement concluded with Russia, with a view to preventing unrest in the Balkans.

The Paris papers are at great pains to point out that since the creations of the counterweight of the Dual Alliance the peace of Europe and maintenance of its present "status quo" is no longer imposed by a league of three States, but the result of an equilibrium of European forces.

POONA 2ND EXTRA MEETING.

SATURDAY, 26TH JULY, 1902.

Owners are reminded that 2nd entries close on Tuesday, 22nd July, 1902.

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. C.

Poona, 19th July, 1902.

PEOPLING THE COLONIES

A SCHEME FOR THE PREMIER'S CONSIDERATION.

THE old insular ideas of Empire have passed away for ever and no British statesman can afford in future to treat those great self-governing Colonies beyond the seas as nations apart. There is no mistaking this lesson of the South African—that what affects one part of the Empire affects the whole. It is therefore in the interests of all that each should prosper. There are many forces visible and invisible at work developing this doctrine, and amongst the most powerful of these the Colonial Conference, which meets in London next month, may be classed. Many subjects are down for discussion at that Conference, but all have the same object in view—the closer welding together by bonds, practical as well as sentimental, of the far-flung British Empire. It is not doubted for a moment that this greater affinity will result in benefit to every section. One of the question uppermost in the minds of British statesmen is how the Old Country can best help forward the cause of the Colonies, and also that of the dependencies. As regards the Colonies it has been urged that Great Britain should show a little more consideration

THE KING'S ILLNESS.

INTERCESSORY SERVICES.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

INTERCESSORY Services on behalf of the King were held on July 3, in many churches and other places of worship in London and throughout the country. The service at St. Paul's Cathedral was attended by a representative congregation, including the Duke of Cambridge, the Duke of Teck, Prince Alexander of Teck, and Princess Frederica, members of many of the special Coronation missions from foreign countries, Lord Cadogan, Lord Selborne, Mr. Ritchie, most of the colonial Premiers now in London, many of the Indian representatives to the Coronation, members of both Houses of Parliament, the Archbishops of Canterbury and York, several of the Bishops, the Lord Mayor, the Sheriffs, and other representatives of the City Corporation, and many other distinguished and official personages.

Our Special Correspondent writes:—From the noonday glare and bustle of the crowded streets, into the shadowed stillness of St. Paul's. Yesterday but one step served for that transition, so sudden, so subduing—a transition in which seemed symbolized the awful swiftness with which the pride and rejoicing of a whole Empire have been chilled and silenced by the heavy shadow of a supreme suspense. Outside, the unmitigated sunlight, beating in floodtide upon a city still flaunting its gala bravery, and quick with the hum and movement of its teeming holiday crowds. Inside the solemn hush, the subjugating solemnity of the great Cathedral, now the house of the nation's tribulation in which a great congregation was gathered to join in an act of humble supplication to Almighty God for the King in his sickness. There, less than three weeks ago, the King himself, accompanied by his Gracious Consort, knelt in thanksgiving for the peace which had been granted to him and his people; and yesterday, beneath the neighbouring fame of Westminster, the King's succession to the splendid heritage of the English Crown was to have been sealed and confirmed in the great solemnity of Coronation. Little could those who were bidden to witness that historic ceremony have imagined that the day would find them, not swelling the "Te Deum's" triumphant note of praise, but lifting their voices in the helpless heart cry of the "Miserere." The fairness of the day, the brightness of the sunshine, which would have lent such splendour to the pageant of the Coronation, seemed, now that the appointed hour for that pageant had arrived, almost a mockery of the wishes it fulfilled and threw into darker relief that heavy cloud which, to the mind's eye, hung so loweringly on the Empire's horizon.

Beneath the dim vastness of the Cathedral dome those who had come to offer their prayers of intercession for the King silently gathered. Within an hour all were in their places. Within the ample circumference of the dome and the stalls and galleries of the choir. Just before the deep tones of the clock, chiming noon, are heard, the subdued strains of Schubert's "Andante" from the organ suddenly cease in the "Amen" of the choir. Immediately the procession of clergy and choir moves down the southern aisle to the great west doors. These have hitherto been standing wide open, leaving a blinding square of sunlight to end the dim prospective of the nave. But as the procession approaches, and is joined by the Lord Mayor in full civic state, the doors are closed; and a deep silence falls on the now impenetrable shadow of the distant west. Then, suddenly, the voices of the cantors chanting the opening sentences of the Litany are heard; and immediately the full choir swells the sonorous cadence of the response, O God the Father, of heaven; have mercy upon us miserable sinners. The setting is that sublime one of Tallis, which was to have been sung, in such different circumstances, as the opening of the Coronation service. To its majestic harmonies the procession moves slowly up the nave—first the choir, then the Nonconformists and the Archdeacon of London, then the Bishops, the Bishop of London being preceded by his Chaplain carrying his pastoral staff, then the Archbishop of York, and last the Archbishop of Canterbury, before whom is borne the Primate's cross. The Archbishops and Bishops are attired in ordinary episcopal robes, the only strong note of colour in the scene being supplied by the scarlet gowns of the Lord Mayor and Aldermen, and the gold chain of the Sheriffs, which close the procession. As the Litany closes those in the procession take their places, the cantor in the Lord Mayor occupying his throne on the north side, the Archbishop of Canterbury his throne directly opposite, and the Archbishop of York the Bishop's stall on the south side next to the altar.

THE FREE CHURCHES.

An intercessory service, taking the place of the Coronation service arranged by the National Council of Evangelical Free Churches, was held yesterday afternoon in the City Temple. There was a crowded congregation. The Rev. Dr. Townsend, president of the council, read the following message, and proposed that it should be sent to the Queen:—

"That this gathering of the Free Churches, meeting in the City Temple for solemn intercession before God, desires to express profound sympathy with her Majesty the Queen and the members of the Royal Family in the anxiety occasioned by the King's serious illness, and prays that his Majesty may speedily be restored to his wonted health."

This was adopted by the rising of the congregation to their feet; as was a message of affectionate greeting to Dr. Parker as pastor of the church.

Dr. R. F. Horton, after reading the first verse of the 45th Psalm, "I speak of the things which I have made touching the King," said that

"The text was the only thing he had not had to alter owing to the change that had occurred since that service had been announced. However hopeful they might be, and however fervently they prayed for his Majesty's recovery, they were all well aware that the King's life was trembling in the balance. He had gallantly said he would be crowned that day though he should die for it, but his resolute and courageous will had had to yield to a stronger necessity. What was the meaning of the empty Coronation chair and the unused crown? One lesson was inevitably brought home to the Empire.—God's warning against pride and boasting and national self-confidence. The 300 millions of the King's subjects would all receive that lesson, of the folly of pride, the stupidity of boasting; the lesson that humility alone was becoming to men in the presence of God. Another lesson would be realized in a little while, though not now. We should find that this great disappointment, this unexampled frustration of long-cherished hope, had been good for us as a nation. He did not understand that the event necessarily meant that God was angry with us; for whom the Lord loved He chastened. This might be a signal instance of the unfailing love of God to our race and people. It might, with humility, be said that this country had shown high virtue and generosity again and again; and there had been times when she had been dignified, before she had taken to celebrating her achievements on the street. There had never been a time, however, when England had been conspicuously pure. The object of this dispensation might be to make our nation pure, as well as generous and dignified. It seemed to him, also that the vacant Throne and uncrowned King were an extraordinary challenge to the nation to make Jesus Christ their King. The challenge should be felt by the whole awe-struck and wondering Empire—the question whether they should not "bring forth the royal diadem and crown Him Lord of all."

Not very long ago, the speaker continued, they had been thanking God for a great and good Queen. At the time of Queen Victoria's accession there was a very general spirit of disaffection with the Crown and men spoke of her predecessor with contempt. What was the cause of the change that had come over the whole country in these 60 years? A good woman upon the Throne! Queen Victoria had taught us to identify goodness with the Monarchy. Probably in the history of the world there had been nothing more wonderful than the work of the good woman who had rescued the Crown from the contempt into which it had fallen, failing and earned the minds of Englishmen from Republicanism to constitutional and righteous Monarchy. Nothing, perhaps, had warned the loyalty of the people to their present Sovereign more than his expression of a profound desire to walk in the steps of his mother. They had all watched eagerly for every sign showing that he took seriously the great purpose he had formed. Many a man had expressed astonishment and thankfulness at the spirit the King had shown, and had been hoping that that day the King would be anointed to hold not unworthily the blood of Victoria and Albert the Good. They did not hate the theory of their High Church friends, who said that the Coronation was a sacrament and that the unanointing of the Coronation of the Sacrament of Baptism was supposed to do. But they believed the anointing and Coronation would be the seal of the consent of a great people, and on his part the seal of a noble resolve to reign as a Christian King and to use his authority in the interests of virtue and righteousness as well as of national expansion. Their prayer that day was that in his sick-room the King might be anointed by the spirit of God.

The Free Churchmen of the country were not one whit behind any other section in loyalty to the Throne; and their loyalty had always been proportioned to the constitutionalism of the Throne and the virtue of the ruler. It was the belief of their Free Church fathers in constitutionalism as the foundation of the Throne that had saved the constitutional idea. They had repudiated the doctrine absolutist when he had changed the ancient Monarchy into a novel despotism. They knew nothing of "King Charles the Martyr," and they had always been hard to think unkindly of the "most illustrious King" George IV., because they knew he was not religious. That the wise one, shamed to solidarity and, though, on the one hand, they made very important conditions on the other hand they felt compelled to judge a King by his acts, being unable to regard as good an evil thing what they did not regard as good in their own homes. They said these things because they loved the King, and loved him in proportion as they could say to him, "Thou hast loved righteousness and hated iniquity; therefore the Lord thy God hath anointed thee with the oil of gladness above thy fellows."

ROMAN CATHOLIC INDIANS.

Some of the Indian troops now quartered at Hampton Court found their way early on Wednesday morning, July 2nd, to the Roman Catholic Chapel of St. Raphael at Kingston-on-Thames and begged in broken English to be allowed to enter. The visitors, whose Christianity traces itself back to the communities founded by St. Francis Xavier, were admitted by the caretaker. They had brought votive candles with them, which were lighted and set up before an alter, and, led by one of their number, the Indians prayed fervently for the King in their own language. A little later the Rev. Emile du Pierny arrived to conduct the morning service, but first joined in the spontaneous devotions he found proceeding. The men included Madras Infantry and Pioneers, a representative of Burma, and a native officer.

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

GERMAN LOCOMOTIVES FOR INDIA.

IN the House of Commons Thursday, July 3rd, Mr. Charles H. Wilson asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether he is aware of the anxiety prevailing among those who have invested capital in the oil fields of Burma arising out of rumours in that country that representatives of the Standard Oil Company of America were seeking to obtain from the Government concessions of oil lands; and whether he can give an assurance that the Standard Oil Company will not be permitted to obtain a footing in these fields.

Lord G. Hamilton: I have ascertained that the Standard Oil Company have not obtained the prospecting license which they sought from the Indian Government.

ARREARS OF LAND REVENUE.

Mr. Weir asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether, in view of the fact that the Government of India have recently announced that in order to relieve ryots in distressed districts, it has been decided to remit all arrears of land assessment to the extent of £1,321,500, he will state the amount of land assessment which will still be in arrear after effect has been given to the proposed remission.

Lord G. Hamilton: The arrears of land revenue outstanding in the five provinces, after the remission of the sum mentioned, amounted to about £350,0001, or between three and four per cent. of the land tax of these districts. These arrears are of an ordinary character, all arrears due to famine having been extinguished by the remission above mentioned.

NOTICES OF MOTION, &c.

Mr. Weir.—To ask the Secretary of State for India: If he will state the number of writs and warrants issued in India against land revenue defaulters during the year ending March 31st last, and the amount which it was thus sought to recover; and, will the Government of India consider the expediency of remitting all arrears of land revenue in districts affected by the recent famine.

Mr. Weir.—To ask the Secretary of State for India: Whether the Government of India have yet considered the expediency of instituting a local inquiry into the economic condition of typical villages in famine areas, with a view to consider the best remedial measures to be adopted.

THE CONFERENCE OF COLONIAL PREMIERS.

THE Conference between Mr. Chamberlain and the Colonial Premiers opened on June 30th at the Colonial Office at half-past 11. Mr. Chamberlain drove to Bowling Street at five minutes past 11. Sir Gordon Sprigg, Cape Colony, was the first of the Premiers to arrive, walking to the Colonial Office. Sir Wilfrid and Lady Laurier, Canada, drove up in a carriage and pair, followed a few minutes later by another carriage containing Sir Albert Hime, K.C.M.G., Sir Edmund Barton, Australian Commonwealth, Sir Robert Bond, Newfoundland and Mr. Seddon, New Zealand. Lord Onslow, the Parliamentary Under Secretary for the Colonies, Sir Montagu Ommanney, Permanent Under Secretary for the Colonies, and Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, Secretary of State for the Colonies, were present to receive the Premiers. Sir John Anderson was present as secretary to the Conference.

The proceedings were of a preliminary character and the sitting which lasted till two o'clock was principally occupied by Mr. Chamberlain's opening statement to the delegates in which he enumerated the more important subjects with regard to the commercial and political relations and the defence of the empire which are to be discussed by the Conference. After a few general remarks on the part of the Colonial Premiers the Conference adjourned.

The meetings of the Conference are being held on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays and the first subject to be discussed in detail will be imperial defence, Sir Edmund Barton is receiving quantities of correspondence from Australia urging upon him certain matters to bring forward at the Conference including imperial trade and reciprocal tariff.

A meeting of the Provincial Premiers of Canada was held at the Grosvenor Hotel on June 30th, to discuss several matters of great importance to the provinces and was adjourned. There were present:—The Hon. Mr. Ross, Premier of Ontario; the Hon. Mr. Murray, Premier of Nova Scotia; the Hon. Mr. Tweedie, Premier of New Brunswick; the Hon Mr. Roblin, Premier of Manitoba; the Hon. Mr. Dunsmuir, Premier of British Columbia; the Hon Mr. Duffy, Treasurer of Quebec; the Hon. Mr. Haultain, Premier of the North-West Territories, the Hon. Mr. Peters Premier of Prince Edward Island; the Hon. Mr. Gibson, Attorney-General Ontario; the Hon. Mr. Campbell Attorney-General, Manitoba.

THE ORIGIN OF SEVENOAKS.

Mr. A. R. Hope Moncrieff, in the guide to "West Kent" published by Messrs. A. and C. Black, discusses the derivation of the name Sevenoaks. The origin of the name is obvious, he says, and outside of the town, near the south end of Knole Park, are shown seven oaks as its godfathers, but Sevenoaks is more ancient than they. "ennocke" is an old form more dignified than Snooks, to which it seems to have been contracted for family use. Sevenoaks is said to have been a Roman station; and its large church shows it to have been in the Middle Ages an important place, such as could not fail to grow up about the gates of such a palace as Knole. Jack Cade here defeated the royal troops, and here two of Sir Thomas Wyatt's followers were executed. The position of the town on a main road from London to Tunbridge Wells and the coast accounts for the old coaching inns, more than one of which still survive. But it was only in what must now be written of as last century that Sevenoaks came to its own as one of those "villes de plaisance" that have the best chance of flourishing when within reach of a grimy city like London. Standing high—parts of it over 500 feet—upon an oblong ridge of sand and gravel, surrounded by woods, parks, commons, and other natural beauties; this has become the home of many lucky Londoners and well-to-do families that can choose their own residence; while in summer it is sought by more temporary sojourners to an extent that often presses upon its accommodation. The town now extends roomily for some two miles; with two main converging streets, giving off winding branches that suggest a choice suburb, while some of its dwellings, if standing alone, would rank as mansions. Several schools have been established here, among them one for the education of missionaries' daughters.

RUSSIA AND PERSIA.

THE "Novoe Vremya" of St. Petersburg, in commenting on a recent reply of Lord Cranborne in the House of Commons regarding the rights of British enterprise and capital in the matter of the construction of railways in Persia, says that it is to be hoped that the friendly relations existing between the Persian and the Russian Government will have prevented Persia from granting Great Britain, without the knowledge of Russia the right to build railways in any part of Southern Persia if Russia builds lines in Northern Persia, as such a concession would be equivalent to a defeat of Russia, and would render it necessary for her to abandon her persistent desire to make an outlet for herself on the Indian Ocean. "But," continues the "Novoe Vremya," "it is none the less probable that British diplomacy has forall that succeeded in obtaining come important limitation of the Russo-Persian agreement relating to railways and consequently that if Russia continues to maintain her present attitude of expectancy, her political opponents will redouble their efforts to obtain still further limitations of her rights, and during this time foreign civilizing agents will gain an entry into Persia, even without railways. Such a state of affairs," concludes the journal, "forces us, 'nolens, volens' to modify our policy with regard to Persia, by proceeding to construct railways in that kingdom, and by taking every other means to strengthen and to further our influence, instead of confining ourselves as hitherto, trying to preserve Persia from foreign influence."

THE INDIAN TROOPS.

REVIEW BY THE QUEEN AND THE PRINCE OF WALES.

THE review on July 2, of Indian troops who had come to England for the Coronation was hardly less significant than that of the Colonials the day before and far more gorgeous as a spectacle by reason of the splendour of the uniforms of the Oriental soldiers.

At the Horse Guards Parade an enormous crowd took the opportunity of witnessing another of the most memorable scenes which have ever taken place in the metropolis of the Empire. The numbers of visitors, both privileged with tickets for the stands and casual were far in excess of those of the previous day. Tuesday had acted as the advertisement which these more or less impromptu reviews required to draw a full and representative London crowd. The stands in front of the Horse Guards early began to fill with a goodly gathering of London's rank and fashion. The Admiralty buildings and Colonial offices had every window packed, while the overflow of both sexes, scorning the perils of their positions, had climbed in numbers upon the roofs. The railings alone were able to keep back the serried masses collected in the Park, while the Mall entrance to the parade-ground was black with tier upon tier of sightseers. Among the first of the distinguished onlookers to arrive were the children of the Prince and Princess of Wales. They occupied windows in the Levee Room, and were accompanied by Prince Charles of Denmark, Prince George of Greece, Princesse Louise, Duchess of Fife, and the Duke of Fife, and their children. In the stands immediately in front were many of the Coronation guests, native Indian potentates in their "khilats" of State, Japanese and foreign officers in full uniform, Moors and Asiatics in national costume.

As on the preceding day, Field-Marshal the Duke of Connaught took command of the parade from Sir Henry Trotter and at the appointed hour, the faint sounds of cheering from the Mall showed that the Queen was about to arrive. The cheering increased in volume, and as the Duke called the parade to the "Present," the Captain's escort of the Life Guards, all Jurelin and glitter, wheeled into the open space of the parade-ground. The National Anthem crashed out from the massed bands of the Brigade of Guards, and amid an ovation from the whole assembled crowd the Queen's carriages drew up just past the saluting base. The queen gracefully acknowledged the salute. Distributed in the six carriages which followed were the Duke of Cambridge, Hon. Colonel-in-Chief to the Forces, the Duchess of Argyll, Princess Henry of Battenberg, Princess Charles of Denmark, Princess Carlstaan and her daughters, the Duchess of Connaught and her daughters, and Her Highness Prolyn.

The acclamation which succeeded the Royal salute to the Queen had barely subsided when the cheers of the crowd in the Mall foretold the arrival of the Prince of Wales and his retinue. As the large and brilliant staff arrived, the Prince was as loudly cheered as he had been on the previous day. His staff—that is, the Headquarters Staff of the Army and the Prince's personal staff—had been augmented by several native Princes and distinguished Sirdars. Four of the latter, fine old soldiers of the true conservative type, rode abreast in front of the staff magnificent representatives of fighting Sikh and Rajput, with their breasts ablaze with decorations, while nearer the presence were seen riding side of side the gallant old Maharajah of Idar, Sir Pertab Singh and the Maharajah of Cooch Behar, both ideal soldiers and sportsmen. The Maharajah of Idar wore the uniform of the Jodhpur Lancers, the Maharajah of Cooch Behar that of the Bengal cavalry regiment of which he is an honorary colonel. Comparisons are odious, but it is only fair to put in juxtaposition figures amongst the Indian natives upon whom in either parade there is none which could move us to admirations so powerfully as that of the gallant old Rajput Prince, Sir Pertab Singh. Ever ready to share the burdens of the white man, he has fought for the Empire both on the frontier of India and recently in China. When the Khaibar gave us trouble, he volunteered to take and hold it manned with his Rajputs. As upon the preceding day, the Commander-in-Chief rode just in front of the Prince, who wore the star and sash of a Grand Commander of the Order of the Star of India. The Prince was also mounted by the Duke of Rossa, the Crown Prince of Germany, the Crown Prince of Sweden and Norway, the Crown Prince of Greece, the Crown Prince of Roumania, the Grand Duke of Hesse, Prince Akihito Komatsu of Japan, Prince Nicholas of Greece, Prince Andrew of Greece, the Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, Prince Albert of Schleswig Holstein, and the Duke of Teck.

The Royal salute was given and returned amid shouts of enthusiasm, the whole of the spectator rising to their feet in the stands, the men waving their hats, the ladies their handkerchiefs. The salute over, the junior members of the staff placed themselves in front of the Queen's carriage, and the inspection of the parade began. The Prince, now joined by the Duke of Connaught followed the Royal carriage, the amalgamated staffs—a gorgeous cavalcade—bringing up the rear. The inspection lasted ten minutes, and when it was over both the Queen and the Prince returned to the saluting base, where the Prince dismounted to present China medals to four members of the contingent. The first to receive his medal was Major H. H. Sir Ganga Singh, Maharajah of Bikaner, who had commanded his camel corps in China; then Major H. V. Cox, 21st Madras Pioneers, late Deputy-Inspector-General of the Imperial Service Troops; Kumadhan Raj Singh and R. Le Cooper. The Prince shook each recipient warmly by the hand, and then remounted to take the salute of the march past.

The parade began to march past in fours from the right, the Queen being on the left of the saluting base and the Prince of Wales taking the salute. First came the Duke of Connaught and his staff, which included his son, Prince Arthur of Connaught, in the uniform of the 7th Hussars. The Duke's staff was followed by Lieutenant-Colonel Dawson, commanding the whole contingent. Colonel Dawson, it will be remembered, commanded Roberts's Horse on the eventful day when Lieutenant Pope Hennessy's Bloemfontein brigade was ambushed by the Boers. It was Colonel Dawson who gave the now historic order "Fours about" which unmasked the enemy's fire on that hapless day. Colonel Dawson rode at the head of the 14 detachments of Indian cavalry. After him came the Governor-General's Bodyguard, picked men, resplendent in scarlet with dark blue facings and lungis (headdress) of blue and gold. After them came detachments of the Governor's bodyguards from the Madras and Bombay Presidencies, also in scarlet and gold, but with variations in the colour of their lungis. Then came the Madras Lancers, raised in 1787, noticeable for their French grey uniform, a colour which has been allowed to live in the British cavalry in the facings of the 21st Lancers, in memory of this latter regiment's Eastern origin. Then came "Skinner's Horse" (Duke of York's Own), in their magnificent orange-red "chapkans," followed by the Duke of Connaught's Bombay Lancers and the Bombay Light Cavalry in dark green. Next the Queen's Own Corps of Guides, who have fought in every Indian war since they were raised by Lumsden and likewise have lost Beatty in nearly every war. After the Guides came Hodson's Horse (10th Bengal Lancers), then the 11th Bengal Lancers ("Prince of Wales's Own"), then "Murry's Horse", and "Gureton's Multanis"—what pictures of war, rapine and blood these immortal names can conjure up before us! Then the old 2nd Mahratta Horse (18th Bengal Lancers), and last of the cavalry, the Lancers of the Haidarabad Contingent, in their rifle green with scarlet white facings. They were followed by a detachment of Native Mountain Artillery, led by Captain E. E. Edmann, D.S.O., the best range finding officer in the Royal Regiment of Artillery. Then under Captain G. H. Bolleau, came the grand old regiment of Madras Sappers and Miners. The Queen's Own, of which the King himself is honorary colonel—a corps with 30 battle records emblazoned on its honour roll. It was followed by Bengal and Bombay Sappers and Miners.

After these came the infantry, led by the 1st Madras Pioneers, raised as far back as 1758, a hundred years before the Mutiny. They were followed by the 1st Brahmans, in scarlet, with khaki pugaree. Then came the 7th Rajputs and 10th Jats, both historic regiments, in scarlet with yellow facings. They preceded the 1st Bombay Grenadiers and the 3rd Bombay Light Infantry. The Bombay Grenadiers, it will be remembered, lost half their strength at Maiwand, while the latter regiment dates back to the year 1768. The next group was headed by the 38th Dogras, in scarlet uniform and blue pugaree, also a distinguished corps. Then came the long-striding Sikhs of the Punjab, the 15th Sikhs, in scarlet with emerald-green facings; the Sikhs are easily recognizable with their fiercely brushed-back beards and whiskers and the steel quoit interbound with their headgear. It is not necessary to name the battle-roll of our Sikhs; they might well borrow the legend of the Royal Artillery and call it "ubique" to their record of Indian fighting. They were followed by 14th and 20th Punjab Infantry, both distinguished corps especially the latter, the Duke of Cambridge's Own. The uniform of both these corps is drab, the one with chocolate, the other with deep, green facings. Next came the 24th Baluchis, in their scarlet baggy breeches and white leggings; the 17th Rajputs; 20th Madras Infantry, with its honorary colour, inscribed "Hyder Ally Shollinghur, 1780", the 1st Infantry of the Hyderabad Contingent and the Merwara Battalion. The next group caused the spectators to cheer enthusiastically, and the applause is deserved, as the leading detachment was from the 3rd (Prince of Wales's Own) Gurkha Rifles, whose honorary colonel is his Majesty the King. Wiry the Sikhs, the Gurkhas may claim the honours of Indian Army as fast as past war services go. The regiment which this detachment represents was raised in 1815, and has distinguished itself in the Mutiny, Afganistan, Burma, and all recent Indian wars. The Gurkhas were followed by the 39th Garhwalis, the 1st Punjab Infantry, a very fine corps, the representatives of which were once wild Afridis from the slopes of the Sohfee Koh mountains. Behind them, stepping bravely to the rhythm of the guards massed bands, came the 23rd Pioneers, composed of Mazol Sikhs and the 3rd Battalion Moplah Rifles.

With these the Regular battalions had all passed, and forward came the Imperial Service troops first a distinguished group of native officers, then more gay lancers, and after them detachments of all arms. Last on the roster came the Anglo-Indian Volunteers, led by Lieutenant-Colonel J. Hedding, who commands the Behar Light Horse, perhaps the most efficient Volunteer cavalry regiment in the Empire, which furnished 50 per cent. of Lumsden's Horse, the Indian corps which served with such distinction in South Africa. In fact, among this contingent of Volunteers, 100 strong, representing 100 Indian Volunteer corps, there were several who had served in South Africa, notably a son of General Sir James Hills-Johnes, who himself had earned a V.C. in the Indian Mutiny and who has lived to see his son, as a Volunteer trooper, decorated with the Distinguished Service Medal for services in South Africa.

Thus they all passed, Rajput, Sikh, Pathan, Afridi, Jat, Hazara, Gurkha, Dogra, Multani, Delhi Mahomedan, Madrassee, Baluchi, Moplah, Dekani, Dogra—passed their Empress and their Emperor's son, each forming an integral unit of the great Army which protects the outlying confines of the Empire, each as important and imposing as the freshly blooded troops which had passed in review upon the preceding day.

The parade again formed up. Again the Duke of Connaught called them to attention and then led them in three hearty cheers for their "King-Emperor." These were vociferously given, and then, to the strains of the National Anthem, the magnificent pair of bays carried the Queen from the Parade-ground, while the Prince followed in a few moments, amid the deafening acclamations of the spectators.

THE REVIEW FROM A DISTANCE.

Proud possessors of privileged seats on the Horse Guards Parade saw much, but they could not enjoy that view of the spectacle as a whole which was spread out before the eyes of the exiles of the crowd. Standing a little further back than on Tuesday, so that it was possible to see the gathering of spectators on the roofs of Government offices, I was yet able to gaze under the overhanging trees at the central picture. Yet the eye, before it reached the picture, was arrested by something strange about the trees. It was not merely the coils of barbed wire, with which sapling that would not have held a baby children were carefully entwined, but an appendage of one black cylinder or more, garnishing each tree which attracted the eye. The explanation was that the police had hung their rolled capes upon the trees, using the barbs of the wire for pegs, an ingenious if not over artistic idea. Then, beyond, with the spectators in the stands for background, was something very much more like an ancient battle picture than the scene of Tuesday, for, although, in fact, there were many colours among the uniforms of the dark-skinned soldiers of the King, the scarlet drowned them all from the distant point of view. We could see the Queen's carriage drive round, the flutter of the pennons on the lances as the marchpast proceeded, the slow roll of the river of scarlet tunics; and then—it seemed but a very short time since the review began—all men uncovered for "God Save the King."

Immediately afterwards, the National Anthem announcing the departure of the Queen from the Parade, could be heard plainly; but, as her carriage came fairly into the midst of her husband's people and hers there was such a general roar of shouting that the band was drowned altogether. Only the measured beating of the drums betrayed the fact that the National Anthem was being played all the time. All along the route the story was the same a "feu de joie" of applause, varied by volleys where, as at the Duke of York steps, the people were most densely massed. Equally warm, again, was the welcome extended to the occupants of the other Royal carriages, to the Princess of Wales, and to Lord Roberts. When they had passed, the crowd settled down to steady enjoyment of its own march-past of the Indian soldiers on their way back to Victoria welcoming each detachment of them with cheers and cries of "We are glad to see you." Finally, as the troops passed the Palace, there was an unexpected pleasure in store, for there, on the balcony, with the Prince and Princess of Wales, was the Queen photographing the crowd and the soldiers as they passed. That the soldiers in these circumstances, should cheer with the people to the best of their ability was but natural and it made a very suitable finish to an intensely interesting and picturesque morning. But the people did not disperse for a long time, for they waited to cheer all distinguished persons, and especially all members of the Royal Family on their way homewards from the Palace.—"Times".

LORD MILNER AND THE GERMANS AT JOHANNESBURG.

THE "Times" correspondent telegraphs from Johannesburg, June 28:—

The German Reichskommers held last night was attended by Lord Milner and the members of his staff, the foreign Consuls, and others, in addition to the leading representatives of the German colony. It was a happy inspiration which prompted the Germans in Johannesburg to come forward and bear public testimony to the consideration which has invariably been shown them and the benefits they have always enjoyed under British rule. If the voice of the Germans in our colonies were more often heard in frank acknowledgment of their experience of the principles of the administration of the British empire, it might tend to the propagation of more accurate knowledge of Great Britain and the British in Germany.

Mr. Krause, in explaining the purport of the assembly, touched upon the attitude of the Germans in the Transvaal towards the Boers, who had always shown them hospitality and considerate treatment. He added that they would experience no difficulty in transferring their good faith as lawabiding citizens to the empire that to-day ruled supreme in South Africa. Germans realised that the principles of the event—viz., justice, equality, and personal liberty. They should now throw themselves into the task of promoting the welfare of the country by spreading this knowledge and furthering harmony and cordial goodfellowship between British and Boers.

The toasts of the King and the Emperor William were suitably honoured.

Lord Milner on his arrival was greeted with loud cheering. Speaking in English he said that the occasion carried him back many years. He congratulated the German colony on the successful manner in which it had transplanted the national customs to South Africa. He referred to the unhappy cloud cast over the Coronation festivities, which had for one of their objects the promotion of feelings of good-fellowship between Britons and Germans in this country. These good feelings had been disturbed in the past by political differences, but he was not going to discuss the rights and wrongs of the past. It would be idle, however, to conceal the fact that the British were sensible of the extreme form which opinion had taken in Germany, and were astonished that Germans had been so extraordinarily prone to attribute to us the worst motives and to our army moral defects, vices, and crimes which no accounts justified them in accepting. The misrepresentations were not due to the Germans in South Africa. But political questions were done with; he looked forward to the cordial co-operation and sympathy of the Germans in the future, and hoped that their relations would not be based on a mere formed and legal obedience, but rather on a union of hearts.

Subsequently, when taking leave of the assembly, Lord Milner spoke a few appropriate words in German, which elicited hearty applause.

The "Festkommers" was a great success and reflected the utmost credit on its promoters.

SAUCE FOR THE GANDER.

A COMING CONFLICT BETWEEN SLAV AND TEUTON.

ONE more instance of the offensively monitorial tone of the German Press towards Austria-Hungary has been furnished by the Berlin "Post," whose recent comments on the policy of the Hungarian Government in its treatment of the non-Magyar nationalities, and particularly the Germans of Transylvania, have aroused protest in this country writes the Vienna correspondent of the "Times"). The Berlin journal contends that in the projected erection of a new University the Hungarian authorities are not guided solely by educational requirements, but are also promoting their national aims, ignoring the Polish policy of the Prussian Government, it stigmatises what it describes as "the ruthless fashion in which the Magyars endeavour to suppress the minorities belonging to other nationalities," of which it alleges the new University scheme to be a fresh illustration.

The attempt to browbeat a friendly and allied State is not only calculated to offend the Magyars, who have hitherto been the most trustworthy non-German supporters of the Triple Alliance, but it affords the Austrian Slaves a welcome opportunity of convicting the Prussians out of their own mouth for the petty and oppressive policy which they are pursuing towards the Poles in Posen. Indeed, in national affairs the whole German-speaking race have yet to learn the force of the homely old proverb, "What is sauce for the goose is sauce for the gander." Prussian journalists who have fallen into ecstasies of indignation at the treatment of the Boers in South Africa and of the Saxons in Transylvania, both of whom are far better situated than any foreign nationality in the German Empire, raised no objection to the flogging of Police children and the imprisonment of their mothers in Posen as a means of promoting appreciation of the language of Luther and Goethe.

THE WEEK'S MAIL SUMMARY.

LONDON, JULY 4.

HOME.

A NATIONAL Memorial to Mr. Rhodes has been resolved on by a meeting at the Mansion-house.

A Tramcar on the Huddersfield electric tramway left the metals on Saturday night and dashed into a shop window. Three persons were killed on the spot, three severely, and several others slightly injured.

An Exhibition of Egyptian Antiquities, the results of recent work in exploration by Professor Flinders Petrie, Dr. Grenfell, Dr. A. S. Hunt, and others, was opened on Tuesday at University College, Gower Street.

An International Tramways and Light Railways Congress and Exhibition were opened on June 30th, at the Agricultural hall.

Cricket.—Oxford University beat Sussex on June 28 by five wickets. Yorkshire beat Notts by 227. Lancashire beat Surrey by an innings and 78. Worcestershire beat Somerset by four wickets. The Australians beat a scratch England Eleven by seven wickets. On Tuesday, Hampshire were beaten by Warwickshire by an innings and 33. The Australians beat a Scottish Eleven at Edinburgh by an innings and 125. On Wednesday, Essex drew with Sussex. Yorkshire beat Surrey by an innings and 102. Lancashire drew with Notts, and Leicestershire with Derbyshire. Kent beat Gloucestershire by 93 runs.

Harrow School Speech Day was held on Wednesday, and in the course of the proceedings Lord Roberts laid the foundation-stone of new transepts to be added to the chapel as a memorial of Old Harrovians who have lost their lives in South Africa.

Law.—Mr. Justice Byrne has granted an injunction to the Worcester Royal Freehair Company restraining two Worcester firms from selling any goods not manufactured by the plaintiff's as Worcester ware.

Military.—We are informed that the next session of the Army Medical School will be held in London. This is a further and an important step in carrying out the recommendation of the committee which assembled under the chairmanship of Mr. Brodrick to consider the reorganization of Army medical services.

The German Press considers that General von Loee had better have omitted what is described as his "side glance into French affairs."

Elsewhere in his speech General von Loee referred in particular to the Jews. The General has lately been a good deal in the Emperor's company, and is believed (says the "Standard's" correspondent) to enjoy his confidence in the highest degree: so that public opinion inclines to the belief that what he said at Bonn was authorised before hand. The important passage referred to runs as follows:—

"I recently recalled, in an address to my old Hussar Regiment, the unforgettable remarks of the never-to-be-forgotten Imperial Chancellor, Prince Bismarck, 'We Germans fear no one except God.' This sentence is and will remain true for ever, but only on the supposition that we cease from the traditional German errors, the miserable wrangling of creeds; and that we all, without distinction, hold faithfully together, Protestants, Catholics, and Jews. Gentlemen, I mention the Jews on this occasion purposely, because I know that I thereby speak in the spirit of the Founder of our own religion, who is the example of toleration, as well as in the spirit of my Imperial Master and in the spirit of the Holy Father, who, in his high Christian understanding, embraces all creeds which are high principled with the same love and esteem. But I speak of the Jews not only as a Christian, but also as a soldier, for I cannot possibly find any contradiction in the Christian's and the Soldier's Catechism. It was on these grounds and in this sense that I addressed, a fortnight ago, in these very rooms, my old Hussar Regiment, Protestants, Catholics, and Jews were present; for the Jews, also, had collected here, to my great joy, in the proud consciousness of their regimental relations. Among the Jews there was one of the bravest Hussars of the great campaign of 1870, a native of Banc."

GENERAL DE GALLIFET AND M. DE FREYCINET.

GENERAL DE GALLIFET has just addressed a rather curious "open letter" to M. de Freycinet, of whose attitude in the debate at the Senate on the reduction of the term of military service he evidently does not approve. This is the gist of what he implies (says the Telegraph's "Paris correspondent): When M. de Freycinet wished to be elected a member of the Academie Francaise, he got the General to enter into negotiations on his behalf with the late Duc d'Aumale whose influence could not possibly be overlooked. M. de Freycinet promised to do all that he could for the true interests of the army, to protect religion and the clergy, and to exert all his efforts to get all the exiled Princes back in France with the least possible delay. Knowing that the Duc d'Aumale was extremely anxious on the subject of the duration of military service, he took care to add: "Tell the Prince that I share all his excellent ideas about the army." The agreement was concluded, and M. de Freycinet was elected, thanks to the Duc d'Aumale's friends.

The Prince, continues General de Gallifet, is dead, but the negotiator is alive. He does not know whether the candidate thinks that the moment has come for the return of all the exiles, but he considers that he has some right to say to him: "Have the goodness, monsieur, to remember your promise, to conjure the danger with which the army is threatened and to recommend religion and its ministers to your excellent friend M. Combes." If this story has not bored you too much, monsieur, I can repeat it in detail, as I was the negotiator chosen by the candidate, and accepted by the Prince for the exchange of letters between Paris and Chantilly. If you had other wits I shall have the honour of informing you that the Librarie Plon has offered to publish my "souvenirs" noted down from day to day during the past forty-three years, and supported by an abundance of documents. You will be able to read them after I am dead.

M. de Freycinet, in reply, contents that he refrained from giving any political pledges.

THE EMPIRE.

Australia.—The [illegible] revenue for the year just closed has been £21,241,800.—Mr. James has formed a new Ministry for [illegible] Australia.

New foundland.—The year's revenue is the largest on record.

New Zealand.—Parliament, which was opened on July 1, is to consider means of preventing combinations by which food prices are improperly raised.

South Africa.—Another commando surrendered on June 27 at Beaufort West, Cape Colony. Cheers were given for the King.—Army orders have been issued proclaiming the different commands in South Africa. The Transvaal and Bechuanaland are divided into five districts and Orange River Colony into two; while Cape Colony and Natal from separate commands.—The Germans of Johannesburg held a banquet on June 25th to express friendship towards the British Government. Lord Milner was present and spoke.—Many of the Boer prisoners at St. Helena, including General Cronje, have signed the oath of allegiance. A batch of 478 prisoners left for South Africa on June 25.—The official programme of arr

THE SITUATION IN EUROPE.

THE TRIPLE ALLIANCE.

It was semi-officially announced in Berlin on Saturday evening that the treaty renewing the alliance between Germany, Austria-Hungary, and Italy had been signed that morning by Count von Bulow and the Austrian and Italian Ambassadors, and that the alliance had been renewed without any alteration in form.

The "Standard" correspondent at Berlin telegraphs (June 29):—

I am able to supplement this news by the information that there are no secret clauses inside or outside the treaties as signed yesterday, and that not a single word has been changed in them since their last renewal. The Triple Alliance thus remains what it was always called—a purely defensive coalition of the three Central European Powers, with no conditions imposed upon the partners with regard to the footing of their armies.

Count von Bulow's speech on Jan. 8, is generally recalled to-day as having now received complete confirmation. Count von Bulow on that occasion said:—

"There have always been people who from time to time could not help declaring the Triple Alliance to be dead. The Triple Alliance continues to enjoy splendid health, and I think it will fare as people fare who live the longer the more frequently they are declared dead. If the Triple Alliance is no longer an absolute necessity for Germany, it still retains in the highest degree its value as a strong guarantee for peace and the status quo."

Referring to the doubts cast on the vitality of the Alliance on account of Italy's growing "entente" with France and Austria's Balkan Convention with Russia, Count von Bulow, in another part of the same speech, made the following remarks:—

"The Triple Alliance unites the past with the present, and secures the future. It does not exclude the good relations of its partners with other Powers, and I should not think it justified if the German Press were to show unrest on account of the France-Italian "rapprochement." In a happy marriage the husband must not get excited as soonas his wife dances an extra turn with somebody else. The chief thing is that she does not elope; and she will surely not elope if she receives the best attention from her husband."

Great satisfaction is expressed by the German papers of all parties at the renewal of the Alliance, and loud tributes of admiration are paid to the statesmanship of Count von Bulow, and for his having secured the renewal in a perfectly unaltered form.

The "Times" correspondent at Paris, telegraphed on June 29:—

The Treaty has been renewed just when it appears that for four years to come French foreign policy will undergo no change. Neither the alliance with Russia nor the understanding with Italy entails an aggressive or disquieting policy on the part of France in lieu of her present pacific policy. The treaty has been renewed without modification because no new factor has been introduced into French policy, which is the chief preoccupation of the members of the Triple Alliance.

One thing certain is that the present treaty contains conditions determining the "casus foederis" which are very reassuring for peace, inasmuch as it is especially determined by aggression directed against one of the allies. Only in the case of such aggression are the allies to hasten to each other's assistance. This is really the great problem of the alliance. The allies may remain neutral as long as there is no aggression against either of them, and a fortiori if on the contrary one of them is the aggressor. This condition imposes on each of them a circumspection favourable to peace, and as it is certain that this condition is renewed in the new treaty that renewal cannot disquiet friends of peace. Indeed, I venture to affirm that as long as Francis Joseph lives peace is not menaced. Whenever that guarantee of European peace disappears, whenever the conflict between Pan-Germanism and Pan-Slavism breaks out, all treaties will be shattered like glass and the thunder-clap across the political horizon will at one blow efface all the signatures to existing engagements.

From Vienna the "Times" correspondent wrote:—

The news that the Triple Alliance has been renewed excites but moderate rejoicing in Vienna. It had long been officially announced on behalf of all three Governments concerned that the treaties of alliance would be renewed. There was no enthusiasm either in the Dual Monarchy Italy, or Germany. It was evident that public opinion in all three countries was absolutely indifferent in the matter, and would have remained indifferent even if the treaties had been allowed to lapse.

From Rome the "Times" correspondent writes:—

The renewal of the Triple Alliance for 12 years from May 1902 gives satisfaction as assuring the country against brusque changes of foreign and commercial policy and as increasing the probability of the maintenance of peace. The understanding with France largely neutralises the fear of French resentment, though the official Tribuna" manifests relief at the equanimity of the French Press. Some little time must elapse before the effect of the renewal upon the international situation is plainly visible but as far as concerns Italy, it is evident that she has taken the only feasible course.

At Brussels, writes the "Times" correspondent, the renewal of the Triple Alliance is accepted as the natural outcome of a situation which has not materially changed since the alliance was called into existence and is therefore one which it is still to the interest of the contracting parties to maintain. It is however generally regarded as a diplomatic victory for Germany because the economic interests of her two allies have been made subservient to the larger issues of diplomacy, with a result which is entirely in favour of the predominant partner. The situation is thus summed up by the "Independance Belge":—

"In reality, neither in Rome nor in Vienna is there any illusion as to the practical advantages of the alliance with Germany, but both Italy and Austria were in a very difficult position. They were compelled to follow the lead of Germany at the risk of making a formidable enemy. . . . It is curious to note the ill-concealed vexation of the French Press in this connection. We can well understand the deception for France if she imagined for one instant that her rapprochement" with Italy was going to detach the latter power from her alliance but this was a hope which well informed politicians should never have encouraged. It is only natural that the French people should wish to see Italy separate herself comple ely from Germany and enter into the west grouping of Latin races, which belongs to the evolution of the future. But it is unreasonable of the Paris Press to cry 'Treason,' and adopt an attitude of suspicion: it would be better to cultivate the good will of Italy and to develop sympathies which may be of great service at a given moment. France can to-day reckon on the friendship of one of the members of the triplice, and this is, perhaps the best guarantee she can have for the continuance of peace relations with Germany.

"There is however every reason to believe that this is the last time that the Triple Alliance will be renewed; for seven years hence the situation as regards Germany will be materially altered. It is impossible as M de Szell recently affirmed that a political alliance should not involve an economic alliance and the triplice will crumble of its own accord on the day when it is clearly proved that Germany desirous above all of satisfying the Agrarians, has become the commercial and industrial enemy of the nations who are now her allies. In view of the tendencies which are now manifested in Berlin this day is not far off."

As to Russia the Novoe Vremya of June 30th comments on the renewal in a very carping spirit. It is of opinion that although the three Governments have decided to renew their alliance they have adopted that course solely as the lesser of two evils. They felt that it was impossible for them to remain isolated with the Dual Alliance pressing upon them on both flanks; and doubtless they felt that the misunderstandings which have arisen as, for instance, the Polish difficulty between Austria and Germany could be tided over more easily if the Powers remained allies. The rupture of the alliance would inevitably have been followed by the raising of many awkward questions.

The "Times" remarks:—In this country, we need hardly say, the prolongation of the Alliance will be regarded with the same feelings of satisfaction as its conclusion in 1883 and its renewal in 1891, though perhaps those feelings may be somewhat less acute. This is the natural and logical consequence of our settled conviction that as a commercial Power our greatest interest is peace and of the belief we share with all the chief States of the Continent that the Triple Alliance has been and proved to be a guarantee of peace. The conditions in which it serves that useful end, and the means by which it does so, like the relations between its members, have undergone changes amounting to a transformation within the 19 years of its existence but it serves that end all the same; and, so long as it continues to do so, it must continue to have a strong claim to our good will. When Prince Bismarck first brought it about, it removed possible dangers to the peace of Europe by securing to Germany and her allies an overwhelming preponderance in the Continental balance of power, and by isolating any State which might be tempted in certain contingencies, to challenge her supremacy. That is not the way in which it furthers peace to-day. It cannot be said to give the central Powers a preponderance in Continental politics any longer, but it provides them with an equipoise to the Dual Alliance which has been framed upon its model, and which gives stability and completeness to the system of the balance of power it began or renewed.

THE BETTING INQUIRY.

REPORT OF THE LORDS' COMMITTEE.

PROPOSED RESTRICTIONS.

There was issued on July 4th the report of the Select Committee of the House of Lords on Betting. The Committee recognise the growing prevalence of betting, and its spread to various forms of athletics. Suppression, however, is declared to be impossible, and the recommendations for checking the evil are restricted to localisation of betting as far as practicable to places where sport is carried on, and the increase of penalties which may be imposed on bookmakers for betting in the streets, including, in certain cases, imprisonment without the option of a fine. Clause 17 is missing. This dealt with the legalisation of mutual betting, as to which the Committee were unable to come to a definite agreement. The first ten clauses trace the growth of betting and emphasise the mischief resulting from Press advertisements and notices, especially those known as "starting price odds." The report then proceeds:—

The Committee are convinced that it is impossible altogether to suppress betting, but they believe that the best method of reducing the practice is to localise it as far as possible on racecourses and other places where sport is carried on.

Four different means have been suggested of effecting this object:—(1) The licensing of bookmakers. (2) The establishment of the system of betting known as the "Pari Mutuel" or "Totalisator. (3) More effectual methods for stopping betting in the streets. (4) To make it illegal for a bookmaker to bet in any place of public resort except at the place on which the sport is being carried on, and there only in an enclosed space under the control of managers who should be held strictly responsible for the maintenance of order.

The plan of giving licences to bookmakers has been adopted in some of the Australian Colonies, and if it were introduced into this country it might possibly diminish street betting, and also do much to check fraud and dishonesty, both on the part of the bookmaker and of the backer.

But the establishment of such a system in this country is open to serious objections. In Australia as the number of bookmakers is comparatively few, it is possible for the racing clubs, which grant the licences to exercise a strict supervision and control. In this country where the number of bookmakers is so much greater it would be practically impossible for the Jockey Club to undertake the duty of licensing, and if the work were undertaken by the State it would mean the legal recognition of the bookmaker and necessitate the making of betting debts recoverable by law.

The Committee after mature consideration do not think it would be desirable to legalise betting in this manner and are also of the opinion that the establishment of such a system would rather increase than lessen the amount of betting prevalent at the present day.

The latter objection can also, of course, be brought with equal truth against the "Pari-Mutuel" as the absolute fairness of the "totalisator" system of betting is a protection to the small better, who might otherwise not care to risk his money with a bookmaker. In some of the Australian Colonies, in India, and in France this system has been adopted, and is said to work satisfactorily. In France the money invested annually in this way amounts to between six and seven millions sterling. Two per cent. of this sum is given to public charities, and one per cent. goes to the Minister of Agriculture, and is devoted to the encouragement of horse-breeding and to other similar purposes. The Committee, however, fear that the evil of adopting this system would, by its encouragement of the gambling instinct, far outweigh any gain that might accrue, and therefore cannot recommend it.

It has been proved conclusively to the Committee that the practice of betting in the streets has increased very much of late years, and is the cause of most of the evils arising from betting amongst the working classes. The fact that bookmakers can ply their trade in the open street, and lie in wait to catch working men in their dinner-hour outside factories and workshops in order to induce them to bet, is undoubtedly a great source of evil.

Evidence has also been brought before the Committee to show that street bookmakers bet, not only with men, but also with women and children.

At the present time such offences can only be dealt with as "obstruction" under various local Acts, or under particular by-laws in each town, the penalty in either case and the power of the police being inadequate to check the practice.

When a street bookmaker is convicted 25 times in four years, and is able to pay £137 8s. in fines and costs (to take a typical example of many cases which have been brought to the notice of the Committee), it is obvious that the profits of his calling must be very great, and that the penalties provided by the law to restrain his trade are not sufficiently strong.

The Committee, therefore, recommend that, in view of the acknowledged evils of this form of betting, there should be further legislation, enabling magistrates to send bookmakers to prison without the option of a fine for the first offence, who have been convicted of betting in the streets with boys or girls, or otherwise inducing them to bet.

The Committee further recommend that bookmakers convicted of betting in the streets should be liable to a fine of £10 for the first offence, £20 for the second offence, and that for any subsequent offence it should be within the discretion of the magistrate either to impose a fine of not more than £50 or to send the bookmaker to prison without the option of a fine. The Committee also recommend that the police should be given the same power of summary arrest which they possess in cases of obstruction of the highway.

The Committee recommend that the following amendments should be made in the Betting House Act of 1853:—(i.) That, in view of the uncertainty which has arisen since the decision of the Kempton Park case as to what constitutes a "place" within the meaning of the Act, further legislation should make it quite clear that bookmakers are prohibited from carrying on their business in public-houses or in any public place. (ii.) That the meaning of "resorting thereto," that is, to a betting house, in Section 1, should be extended so as to include persons making bets by correspondence or through an agent. (iii.) That, if thought necessary, having regard to recent decisions, it should be made clear that it is an offence under Section 1, for persons to use an office in the United Kingdom for obtaining the receipt of money elsewhere, whether within or without the United Kingdom, or for the proprietor of the office to permit such user. (iv.) That Section 7 should be extended so as to include the advertisement in this country of any betting-house within the meaning of the Act which is kept abroad.

The Committee further recommend that Betting Act of 1874 should be extended to the advertising of information or advice to be obtained from any person or at any place, though it may not come within the description of a betting house within Section 1 of the Act of 1853 and whether within or without the United Kingdom.

The Committee recommend that the Betting and Loans (Infants) Act, 1892 (Lord Herschell's Act) should be extended to ready-money betting with infants—that is to say, the receipt of money from an infant as consideration for a bet to be made with, such infant.

The Committee recommend that on any racecourse bookmakers should only be allowed to carry on their business within definite rings and enclosures:

Various witnesses have given evidence as to the prevalence of betting at athletic meetings, and to the difficulty which owners of athletic grounds have in preventing a practice which they with justice consider opposed to the best interests of amateur sport.

Since the decision in the Kempton Park case, it has been impossible for the police to stop bookmakers carrying on their trade at athletic meetings, except at the direct request of the proprietors of the ground.

The Committee, therefore, recommend that on any racecourse or other ground on which a sport is being carried on, where a printed notice is publicly exposed by the responsible authorities to the effect that "No betting is allowed," a bookmaker who continues to bet shall be liable to summary arrest and a fine.

It has been suggested in evidence before the Committee that powers should be given to the Postmaster-General and his principal assistants in Scotland and Ireland, to open all letters supposed to contain coupons or betting circulars sent from abroad.

In this connection the Committee have received valuable evidence from Mr. Lamb, C. B., C. M. G. and Sir Robert Hunter, on behalf of the Postmaster-General, which makes it impossible for them to recommend the proposed suggestion.

The Committee are, however, of the opinion that the same power as the Postmaster-General already possesses to stop letters sent in the open post relating to lotteries should be given to him to stop circulars relating to coupon competitions, or advertisements of betting commission agents and sporting tipsters.

The Committee do not consider that it would be possible for the Postmaster-General to make any distinction between the facilities afforded to betting telegrams and other telegrams.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off use "The Mexican Hair Renewar," for it "will positively restore in every case Grey or white hair" to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "The Mexican Hair Renewer, Sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Whole sale Depot, 33 Ferringdon, Road, London England.

GREATER BRITAIN.

THE SETTLEMENT OF SOUTH AFRICA.

BURGHERS RETURNING TO THE NORTH.

TELEGRAPHING from Zoutpansberg on July 3, th "Chronicle's" correspondent says: No burghers' families have yet returned to this district. Most of them are in camp at Pinetown, Natal. A new camp is being formed at Pietersburg to receive them. Some from Beyers' commandos are here seeking their families who are hidden in the mountains while others have remained at Waterberg, ploughing, sowing and cultivating fruit throughout the war.

General Beyers is himself at Pietersburg. He gave me an account of the campaign. Co-operation between the various generals was more organised than was supposed. Neither Boers nor British can return here unarmed, the white settlements being few and distant. Rifle licences will probably be freely granted, but I have met with no hostility in the kraals personally. The South African Constabulary are preparing to patrol the country.

The blockhouses on the Pietersburg line are all empty now.

REBELS CHEER THE KING.

A Reuter telegram from Beaufort West, dated Friday, says:—Colonel Hickman to-day received the surrender of Golding's commando, and afterwards addressed the men who gave three cheers for the King. The commando filed in two by two each man handing over his arms and ammunition to officers stationed on either side of road, at the same time giving his name. The arms were stacked in waggons. No civilians were allowed to be present at the surrender, which took place outside the town, beyond the lines, in order that the feelings of the surrendering rebels might be spared. Five burghers who were in the commando were released immediately and the remainder of the men numbering 200, were drafted into a camp, which had been specially prepared. The rebels, the majority of whom are from Fraserburg, will be permitted to return to their farms after making a formal admission of their guilt.

THE RETURN OF COLONIALS.

An Ottawa telegram to the "Standard" says that the Dominion Government has passed an order allowing all members of the Canadian contingents in South Africa, except members of permanent corps and mounted police, who may want their discharge to obtain it. They were enlisted for one year and some want to settle in South Africa.

The Winifredian has sailed for Halifax, and is due there on July 22, with over 700 men on board. Eight irregulars were discharged.

A TRIBUTE TO LORD MILNER.

The news that a viscounty has been conferred on Lord Milner is hailed with the liveliest satisfaction throughout South Africa (says the "Times" correspondent at Johannesburg). The history of South Africa can never be dissociated from the person of Lord Milner. The fresh honour conferred upon him constitutes another landmark in that history. As more becomes known regarding the course of the peace negotiations it is realised that their happy issue was due in no small measure to the firm attitude adopted by Lord Milner, who thereby laid the country under a further obligation. His promotion in the peerage coming as it does so soon after the conclusion of peace, marks not only the Sovereign's gratitude to his representative but the practically unanimous approbation by the nation at home and over the seas of a tried and valued public servant.

The Dutch Government has not yet received the decision of the English Government regarding the request addressed through the Dutch Minister in London to the British Government to hasten the liberation of the Dutch prisoners of war.

1,200 OFFICERS RESIGNING.

According to the "Express" the War Office is face to face with a difficult problem, for fully 1,200 officers of all grades have either tendered their resignation from the service or have signified their intention of sending in their papers. This does not imply that there is a strike of officers. It is merely due to the fact that for nearly three years—since the beginning of the late war in South Africa—none of the officers of the regular Army who were physically and mentally fit were permitted to resign their commissions.

PATAGONIAN INVITATION TO THE BOERS.

Lisbon, Saturday.—Colonel Ricchiardi, an agent of the Argentine Government, has arrived at Lisbon from Buenos Ayres for the purpose of inviting the Boer refugees in Portugal to emigrate to Patagonia and found a Boer colony in that region.—Reuter.

ORIENTAL BRAINS.

Some interesting experiments in brain measuring have been recently occupying the attention of the Japanese scientific world. The result of these investigations, or a part of it, was made known by Professor Taguchi, of Tokyo University, at a meeting of the same kind as the annual Medical Congress held last month in the Japanese capital. The points which the professor kept specially before his mind throughout the examination of some six hundred brains (of which about one-quarter were female were as follows:—

1. Influence of sex on the weight of brains.
2. Relation between weight and stature.
3. Relation between weight and age.
4. Comparison between Japanese and European brains considered physiologically.

The difference between the weight of brain in the male and female, is decidedly more marked in Japan than among Europeans, a feature which might very naturally be looked for, seeing that mental development among women is but a thing of the last twenty years in Japan, and cannot be called, even yet, very general. Compulsory education is established for boys, and has been for some time past, while even before the introduction of that law a certain amount of cultivation fell to the boy without considering the part played by the early adoption of a strenuous life in the world. In Western lands the average difference in weight of the brain of a normal man of twenty-five and a normal woman of the same age is about 120 grains—in Japan it tends to reach 150, while in the maximum brain of each sex which came under Professor Taguchi's notice the difference reached the very great amount of 280 grains (male grains, 1,700, female grains 1,432). As between the minimum male, 1,003 grains, and the minimum female, 981 grains, the distinction becomes less marked, precisely as is the case among Europeans. With regard to stature, in short men the ratio was 1,325 grains and in men of average height 1'35 grains, but in tall men the ratio dropped again to 1'38. In women, height did not appear to influence the weight of the brain, as the ratio for tall and short alike worked out, at 1,249 grains.

Coming to his third point, the Professor announced that the result he had reached could be summed up thus: The weight of a male brain increases up to the age of fifty or thereabouts, after which it decreases steadily. The weight, of the average female, brain increases more rapidly, but only up to the age of thirty to thirty-five, decreases again till fifty, then again increases during the next decade, beginning its final shrinkage about sixty.

As between European and Japanese brains the Professor suspects less difference than appears on the surface, but his data were not, at the time of delivering the address, complete in this respect. He, however, believes that the maximum development in weight falls a few years earlier with the white than is the case with the Oriental. If this be established it will prove a curious fact, for in hot countries it is universally recognized that development is inclined to be premature, and it is undeniable that a Japanese woman of, say, five-and-thirty is a grandmother compared with the English maid or matron of a like age. Judging by all other physiological standards, it would certainly be reasonable to assume that if the Japanese female brain is at its heaviest when the owner is bordering on the thirties, that of the Englishwoman would not touch its maximum till ten years later. Assumptions, however, are wont to be unscientific. But in this part of his subject the most surprising and most interesting statement made by Professor Taguchi was that in which he informed his hearers that, as compared with the weight of the whole body, the weight of the brain was higher among Japanese men and women than among Europeans though only slightly so.

Among males the proportion of the brain was 3'81 per cent. of the weight of the body, and among women, 4.372. If, however, the point is of any importance in proving the value of a brain weighing heavy relatively to the rest of the body, it could only serve to establish the superiority of Japanese female brains over those of the white male, as well as the men of her own land.

The subject is full of interest, and when more thoroughly threshed out may assist in the solution of other "Comparative" problems of a more practical nature. Meanwhile Japanese scientists are heartily congratulating Professor Taguchi on the first results of his eight years' labours.

GALLE BREACH OF PROMISE CASE.

PURSUER GETS R 5,000 WITH COSTS.

Judgment in the breach of promise of marriage case, Nellie Jayasinha vs. Denister Perera, was delivered at Galle, July 14, condemning defendant in R5,000 and costs in that class. His honour held defendant liable on the main issues and characterised his conduct as despicable and detrimental to the prospects of the plaintiff. Mr. Mason expressed his utter disbelief of defendant's evidence in regard to letter D as applying to a loan to plaintiff's father, but actually referred to promise of marriage.

GOSSIP OF THE WEEK.

LONDON, JULY.

SHOULD THE STATE LIE?

The Bishop of Worcester raised a problem of much vaster meaning than his listeners probably imagined when, preaching before the Lord Mayor and public officials of Birmingham last week, he called upon "those in authority and in high places" to speak the truth always. It would seem, on the face of it, the simplest commonplace; it is in reality perhaps the most debatable point in the whole sphere of moral controversy. Is it lawful to lie in the interests of the State? Men have asked the question ever since a Roman citizen received the counsel to "render unto Cæsar the things which are Cæsar's, and unto God the things which are God's"; but nobody has ever quite succeeded in wiping out the boundary line where the State says to Truth: "Thus far shalt thou go and no farther".

A LIE THAT WILL LIVE IN HISTORY.

In the political code of morality, a lie is not the heinous thing it seems to men in private life. The world of diplomacy has seen this year an extraordinary spectacle in the Far East, when America and three great European Powers have approved a document containing a statement which is historically untrue. In the Manchurian Convention—in return, no doubt, for obvious material advantages—the Chinese Government declares that China was the aggressor in the incidents of the Amur in 1900, and the statement, made in a treaty to which the names of Russia, Japan, England, and America are affixed, becomes the official history of our time. Yet nobody has the slightest belief in its accuracy. It is, indeed, as untrue as it would be to say that the Chinese were responsible for the South African War.

"WHAT IS TRUTH"?

"What is truth"? is a question which must trouble State officials as much as it troubled Pilate. It is not always easy to say what is the difference between a simple falsehood and an official "contradiction". George IV., ten days after asserting that he had not the slightest intention of marrying Mrs. Fitzherbert, married her in secret, and for forty-two years he had virtually two wives. Yet the marriage, which everybody knew had taken place, was officially denied. Official contradictions have become a fine art since then, and the use of such words as "premature," "unauthorised," and "unofficial," have often enabled ingenious officials to give a false impression without appearing to tell a lie. The world was a quarter of a century younger when Lord Salisbury described an Anglo-Russian agreement as "wholly unauthentic" and "not deserving of the confidence of the peers," but everybody knows to-day, as indeed everybody knew soon after, that the agreement was really in existence.

THE CONTRADICTION BALFOURIAN.

Sydney Smith knew nothing of the gentle art of equivocation. His lie was religiously candid. For years he denied the authorship of the letters of Peter Plymley, and at last in a preface he explained: "Somehow or other it came to be conjectured that I was the author. I have always denied it; but, finding that I deny it in vain, I have thought it might be as well to include the letters in this collection". Mr. Gladstone, whose conscience was finer than most men's, once quoted Scott's contradiction of the authorship of the Waverley Novels as a justifiable equivocation. "No, I am not the author," said Scott, "and if I were I should say the same thing". It is simpler, but not quite so clever and confusing as Mr. Balfour's example. "If this were true," said Mr. Balfour in reference to a newspaper statement, "the Government would take steps to announce it, while if it were not true they would refrain from contradicting it, because by a process of exhaustion they would be enabling the propounders of a variety of statements to arrive indirectly at an estimate of how much truth was contained in their various conjecture". Who can say if Mr. Balfour admitted or denied the truth of the reports?

CORONATION INCIDENTS.

There is, it is true, no parallel in English history for the week which ended on Saturday, but King Edward's Coronation is not the first crowning ceremony to which the Fates have been unkind. It is strange to read that at the Coronation of Edward II. the Queen "experienced many slights", that "the food was badly cooked and was ill-served, with a total want of ceremony". The service was so protracted that darkness came on before the banquet was over, and in the general confusion which prevailed one of the knights was trampled to death. The crowning of another Edward—Edward IV.—was oddly enough also postponed, and postponed, indeed, twice. Fixed originally for March, it was delayed in the first place in consequence of the siege of Carlisle, and June 28th was chosen. There were unlucky days, however, in the calendar four centuries ago, as old ladies say there are to-day, and, somebody discovering that June 28th was one of them, the crowning ceremony was again put off—until June 29th.

FOUR THOUSAND BRAVES FROM THE NORTH.

The crowning of a king has not invariably been the cause of a national display of enthusiasm. Richard III., who had good cause to suspect the nature of his "welcome" from the people, brought to the capital four thousand men from the north of England to assist at his coronation, and ordered that any man should be imprisoned who attempted to take lodgings in the city or suburbs "except by appointment of the king's harbingers". Ancient chronicles speak of Richard's four thousand men as "evil apparelled and worse harnessed, which, when mustered, were the contempt of the beholders"; and one historian has left us this account of them:—"Richard, not daring to trust the Londoners for fear of the Queen's Blood, an others of which he had jealousies, sent for a strength of men from the North. The which came shortly to London, a little before his Coronation, and mustered in the Morefeelds, well upon four thousand men in their best jacks, and rusty sallette, with a few in white harnesse, but not burnished, to the Sale, and shortly after his Coronation were countermaunded home with sufficient rewardes for their travaile".

A CORONATION CONTROVERSY.

Richard's heir was absent from the ceremony—a circumstance which reminds us that Queen Victoria was absent from the Coronation of William IV. Her own Coronation was the first the late Queen saw, and the Prince of Wales, when ultimately he sees his father crowned, will have a distinction which has not come, unless one is mistaken, to any other Heir-Apparent of the House of Hanover. The absence of Queen Victoria from the Coronation of William IV. created considerable comment, much of it of an unpleasant character. The "Courier" remarked that the Dutchess of Kent had exhibited an indifference to public opinion, which bodes ill in the instructress of a Constitutional Queen, and even the "Times" spoke of "a systematic opposition on the part of Her Royal Highness to all the wishes and all the feelings of the present King".

HOW A REIGN WAS USHERED IN.

An extraordinary experience is said to have characterised the Coronation of another King—Edwy the Fair, son of Kind Edmund, who was crowned in 955. The King displeased his guests by retiring from the banquet to enjoy the company of the Queen, and Archbishop Odo, who had just crowned the monarch, gave indignant expression to the feelings of those present. Two of the guests—a Minister and a Bishop—were thereupon deputed to bring the King back to the table, and a scene of strange violence followed. The "deputation" found King Edwy happy in the society of his wife, with his crown on the ground beside him, and his Majesty enraged them by refusing to comply with their request. Edwy refused to go, and then was witnessed the extraordinary sight of a King of England dragged rudely from his wife's presence back to his Coronation banquet. A Bishop seized a King, and an Abbot struck a Queen, and thus a reign was ushered in.

"THE OLD FOOL."

Not so free from blame were the busy bodies who carried off the plate used at the Coronation banquet of Queen Anne, together with the pewter and table linen. Coronations were exciting in those days. The crowing of Queen Anne—the first Protestant Coronation of a Queen-Regnant in England—had a special and curious interest in the Queen Anne, though but thirty-seven years old, was the only infirm person ever crowned in England; and the crowning of her successor was made exciting by another and more significant cause. The Jacobites were anything but pleased, and Lady Cowper, in her diary, declares that "My Lady Dorchester stood underneath me, and when the Archbishop went round the throne demanding the consent of the people, she turned about to me and said: "Does the old fool think that anybody here would say No to his question, when there are so many drawn swords'".

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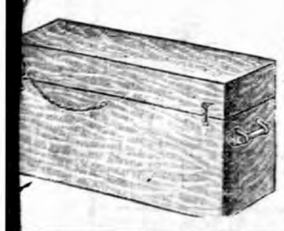

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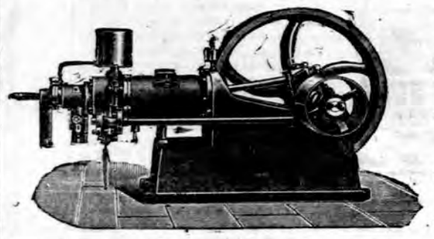

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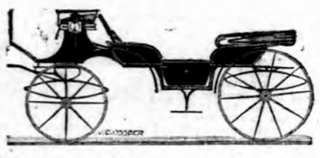

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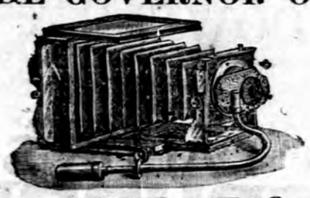

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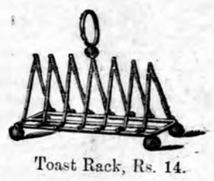

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